REVIEW OF THE SEA-BORNE TRADE

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1915-16

WITH THE

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF SEA AND LAND CUSTOMS, THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT AND THE COTTON DUTIES ACT.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

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REVIEW

OF THE

SEA-BORNE TRADE

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1915–16.

General summary.—The following table summarises the value of the sea-borne trade, both foreign and coasting, inclusive of Government transactions, for the year ending 31st March 1916, compared with the value for the preceding two years and with the average for the five years ending with 1912–13 :—

	Average for five years ending 1912–13.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1915–16.	Increase or decrease in 1915–16.	Percentage of difference in 1915–16.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	
A.—PRIVATE.						
I. Foreign Trade.						
Imports—						
Merchandise	11,27,53,970	16,35,46,288	12,52,30,108	11,53,20,382	− 99,09,726	− 7·91
Gold	46,98,213	3,90,784	95,333	437	− 94,896	− 99·54
Silver	19,95,689	14,31,172	17,92,600	2,86,799	− 15,05,801	− 84·00
Total, Imports ..	11,94,47,872	16,53,68,244	12,71,18,041	11,56,07,618	− 1,15,10,423	− 9·05
Exports—						
Foreign merchandise re-exported.	16,80,308	20,61,455	15,14,466	21,58,526	+ 6,44,060	+ 42·54
Indian produce	21,21,15,770	25,70,31,313	21,46,04,567	24,36,68,590	+ 2,90,64,023	+ 13·54
Gold	3,29,657	15,06,379	23,62,915	2,32,863	− 21,30,052	− 90·14
Silver	49,69,944	82,38,345	43,93,842	32,2[illegible],289	− 11,70,553	− 26·65
Total, Exports ..	21,90,95,679	26,88,37,492	22,28,75,790	24,92,83,268	+ 2,64,07,478	+ 11·85
Total, Foreign Trade ..	33,85,43,551	43,42,05,736	34,99,93,831	36,48,90,886	+ 1,48,97,055	+ 4·23
II. Coasting Trade.						
Imports—						
Indian produce	7,73,74,075	7,55,69,944	6,70,32,011	5,86,65,298	− 83,66,713	− 12·48
Foreign merchandise	1,11,16,387	97,28,244	78,95,172	73,66,371	− 5,28,801	− 6·70
Gold	8,346	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	2,08,691	3,37,140	4,06,797	3,08,131	− 98,666	− 24·32
Total, Imports ..	8,87,07,499	8,56,35,328	7,53,33,980	6,63,39,800	− 89,94,180	− 11·94
Exports—						
Indian produce	5,64,57,486	5,36,05,356	5,44,47,157	4,79,14,250	− 65,32,907	− 12·00
Foreign merchandise	13,27,481	12,90,819	9,30,961	10,89,133	+ 1,58,172	+ 17·00
Gold	7,500	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	1,61,640	2,87,000	3,80,000	2,90,500	− 89,500	− 23·70
Total, Exports ..	5,79,54,107	5,51,83,175	5,57,58,118	4,92,93,883	− 64,64,235	− 11·60
Total, Coasting Trade ..	14,66,61,605	14,08,18,505	13,10,92,098	11,56,33,683	− 1,54,58,415	− 11·79
Grand Total, Private Trade ..	48,52,05,157	57,50,24,239	48,10,85,929	48,05,24,569	− 5,61,360	− 0·12
B.—GOVERNMENT.						
Foreign—						
Imports	35,93,901	44,08,707	36,26,518	63,13,429	+ 26,86,911	+ 74·08
Exports	1,36,832	1,86,248	3,56,962	1,54,939	− 2,02,023	− 56·58
Coasting—						
Imports	23,69,930	11,22,533	11,44,048	6,71,231	− 4,72,817	− 41·34
Exports	26,03,277	8,51,442	5,66,568	10,26,137	+ 4,59,569	+ 81·13
Total, Government Transactions ..	87,03,940	65,68,930	56,94,096	81,65,736	+ 24,71,640	+ 43·43
Total, Trade ..	49,39,09,097	58,15,93,169	48,67,80,025	48,86,90,305	+ 19,10,280	+ 0·39

The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency was nearly Rs. 4,887 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 19 lakhs, or 0·39 per cent, as compared with that of the preceding year. Government transactions amounted to nearly Rs. 82 lakhs, or Rs. 25 lakhs more than those of 1914–15.

The depressing effect of the war upon *foreign trade* continued during the year but, in spite of shortage of tonnage and high rates of freight and the closure of many of the ordinary trade channels as a result of the special restrictions which considerations of military and public interest have imposed, the total value of the trade has

exceeded that of the previous twelve months. Trade with enemy countries and with Belgium has completely stopped and that with most neutral countries in Europe has greatly diminished but there has been some compensation in the shape of larger exports to the United Kingdom. Imports so far show but little recovery from the sudden drop which occurred at the outbreak of hostilities and consequently customs revenue has suffered considerably. Under exports the larger demand for indigo and leather, and, towards the latter part of the year, the heavier shipments of raw cotton, prevented any serious fall in the export trade. The net result was that foreign trade improved from Rs. 3,500 lakhs to Rs. 3,649 lakhs, or by 4 per cent.

Coasting trade declined from Rs. 1,311 lakhs to Rs 1,156 lakhs, or by 12 per cent.

Under *foreign trade*, *imports* of private merchandise declined from Rs. 1,252·30 lakhs to Rs. 1,153·20 lakhs, or by 8 per cent, due to smaller receipts of cotton manufactures, railway materials, kerosene oil, machinery and millwork and metals, while under cotton twist and yarn, gold and silver thread and cement an increase was apparent.

Exports improved from Rs. 2,161·19 lakhs to Rs. 2,458·27 lakhs, or by 14 per cent, owing to larger shipments of grain and pulse, indigo, leather, cotton manufactures, tea, rubber, oil-cakes, cotton twist and yarn, and raw hides and skins. This was partly counterbalanced by smaller exports of copra, raw cotton and seeds.

Imports of *treasure* declined from Rs. 18·88 lakhs to Rs. 2·87 lakhs, or by 85 per cent, and exports from Rs. 67·57 lakhs to Rs. 34·56 lakhs, or by 49 per cent.

Under *coasting trade* imports of private merchandise declined from Rs. 749·27 lakhs to Rs. 660·32 lakhs, or by 12 per cent, owing to smaller arrivals of grain and pulse, and exports from Rs. 553·78 lakhs to Rs. 490·03 lakhs, or by 11 per cent, in consequence of smaller shipments of groundnuts and coconut oil.

Balance of trade.—The following table shows the balance of trade in merchandise and treasure under foreign trade during the past five years :—

	Private.			Private and Government.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1911-12	12,11,53,338	23,33,40,988	11,21,87,650	12,48,56,811	23,35,50,655	10,86,93,844
1912-13	13,25,39,917	25,30,74,134	12,05,34,217	13,58,12,420	25,32,01,645	11,73,89,225
1913-14	16,53,68,244	26,88,37,492	10,34,69,248	16,97,76,951	26,90,23,740	9,92,46,789
1914-15	12,71,18,041	22,28,75,790	9,57,57,749	13,07,44,559	22,32,32,752	9,24,88,193
1915-16	11,56,07,618	24,92,83,268	13,36,75,650	12,19,21,047	24,94,38,207	12,75,17,160

Customs revenue.—The following table shows the gross and net customs duty, inclusive of the duty on imported salt, realized in the Madras Presidency :—

	Average for five years ending 1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	Increase or decrease in 1915-16.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Import duty (excluding duty on salt)	64,14,539	72,12,988	59,74,757	— 12,38,231
Import duty on salt	6,087	4,643	3,010	— 1,633
Export duty	7,66,263	10,61,403	13,98,087	+ 3,36,684
Total, Gross duty ..	71,86,889	82,79,034	73,75,854	— 9,03,180
Refunds and Drawbacks—				
Imports	89,520	1,02,980	96,462	— 6,518
Exports	23,536	56,760	55,908	— 852
Total ..	1,13,056	1,59,740	1,52,370	— 7,370
Total, Net duty ..	70,73,833	81,19,294	72,23,484	— 8,95,810

The total gross revenue was Rs. 73·76 lakhs, a decrease from the previous year of Rs. 9·03 lakhs, or 11 per cent. The amount of import duty realized declined from Rs. 72·18 lakhs to Rs. 59·78 lakhs, or 17 per cent, resulting from smaller receipts on petroleum by Rs. 6·42 lakhs, or 38 per cent, cotton goods by Rs. 3·20 lakhs, or 29 per cent, silver bullion or coin by Rs. 1·94 lakhs, or 84 per cent, other metals by Rs. 1·25 lakhs, or 24 per cent, spirits and liquours by Rs. 0·53 lakh, or 4 per cent,

while there were larger receipts under manufactured articles by Rs 1·19 lakhs, or 11 per cent. The increase of Rs. 3·37 lakhs, or 32 per cent, under export duty was the result of larger collections on rice by Rs. 3·02 lakhs, or 28 per cent, and of the new duty on tea (Rs. 0·35 lakh) levied during March last.

Standard Price Level.—The following table shows the variations in the average prices of the more important articles of commerce. The mean for the years 1898–99, 1899–1900 and 1900–01 has been taken as the standard price level, viz. 100:—

	Average for three years ending 1900–01.	1911–12.	1912–13.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1915–16.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Imports.						
Metals and ores { copper	100	98·30	101·13	104·25	107·99	124·72
Metals and ores { iron and steel	100	98·26	105·24	94·72	113·12	148·86
Oils, kerosene	100	105·33	95·64	96·12	97·82	110·90
Spices, betelnuts	100	111·40	154·38	164·91	148·25	138·60
Sugar	100	85·61	81·90	71·23	82·46	112·67
Textiles, cotton, twist and yarn	100	140·26	142·93	140·70	143·51	156·63
,, cotton, piece-goods { grey	100	145·03	140·46	151·91	147·33	141·22
,, cotton, piece-goods { white	100	136·19	130·06	143·56	144·78	132·51
,, cotton, piece-goods { coloured.	100	130·70	126·99	125·73	127·00	138·65
Silver (bullion)	100	100·06	110·74	108·28	105·50	96·84
Exports.						
Coffee	100	99·82	104·66	105·37	102·46	100·06
Coir manufactures	100	116·94	123·30	124·59	129·51	127·47
Grain and pulse { rice in the husk.	100	129·19	153·15	150·00	140·35	146·00
Grain and pulse { rice not in the husk.	100	124·11	146·86	153·61	153·06	166·08
Hides and skins, raw; skins, raw	100	135·00	131·41	124·40	138·01	134·26
Leather { hides, tanned or dressed.	100	140·62	146·43	152·02	185·52	186·80
Leather { skins, tanned or dressed.	100	143·18	142·17	144·08	138·68	143·31
Manures	100	165·00	154·62	172·54	201·98	207·57
Oils, coconut	100	151·78	160·87	172·16	163·71	155·27
Oil-cakes	100	139·19	126·13	139·07	136·73	117·82
Seeds { castor	100	117·92	115·94	115·60	113·22	103·33
Seeds { copra	100	173·63	181·91	198·00	187·08	177·33
Seeds { groundnuts	100	122·67	121·40	130·61	121·37	106·04
Seeds { sesamum (til or jinjili)	100	141·20	150·68	157·87	151·15	136·03
Spices, pepper	100	97·73	102·91	99·03	90·93	93·85
Sugar	100	117·70	133·93	106·94	122·91	158·66
Tea	100	95·47	97·03	96·46	93·35	95·05
Textiles { cotton, raw	100	192·59	161·29	166·84	157·18	130·47
Textiles { cotton, twist and yarn	100	164·00	157·62	154·01	118·29	120·22
Textiles { cotton, piece-goods	100	138·22	130·38	125·60	125·25	131·74

Prices of imported goods ruled high, especially in the case of metals, kerosene oil, sugar and cotton twist and yarn, while grey and white piece-goods and betelnuts show declines. Under exports there was a further decline in the case of coffee, coconut oil, oil-cakes and all kinds of seeds, while there was a distinct improvement in the case of rice, tanned skins, pepper, tea, cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The following table shows the value of the import and export trade of the Presidency:—

	Imports.				Exports.			
	Average for five years ending 1913–14.	1914–15.	1915–16.	Increase or decrease in 1915–16.	Average for five years ending 1913–14.	1914–15.	1915–16.	Increase or decrease in 1915–16.
	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.
I. Food, drink and tobacco.	138·73	151·36	157·99	+ 6·63	575·34	723·04	811·42	+ 88·38
II. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	79·77	94·40	77·45	− 16·95	989·21	760·81	706·29	− 54·52
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	984·24	982·23	884·39	− 97·84	655·20	621·09	875·92	+ 254·83
IV. Miscellaneous and unclassified.	20·98	24·31	33·37	+ 9·06	58·25	56·25	64·64	+ 8·39
Total ..	1,223·72	1,252·30	1,153·20	− 99·10	2,278·00	2,161·19	2,458·27	+ 297·08

Imports.—The decrease under group II was due to smaller imports of kerosene oil and that under group III to fewer imports of cotton manufactures, railway materials and machinery and millwork, partly set off by larger receipts of cotton twist and yarn and gold and silver thread. Larger importations of living animals and articles by post accounted for an increase under group IV.

Exports.—Larger shipments of grain and pulse and tea, partly counterbalanced by shortages under coffee, resulted in an increase under group I, while the decrease under group II was brought about by reduced shipments of raw cotton and seeds, but shipments of raw rubber and raw hides and skins exceeded those of the previous year. Leather, cotton manufactures and indigo were mainly responsible for an increase under group III.

FOREIGN IMPORTS.

The following table shows the relative importance of the principal foreign articles, including treasure, imported into the Madras Presidency:—

Foreign imports.	Average for five years ending 1913–14.	1914–15.	1915–16.	Increase or decrease in 1915–16.	Percentage of total imports in 1915–16.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	
Cotton manufactures	3,07,45,056	3,19,84,673	2,29,54,757	— 90,29,916	19·91
Cotton twist and yarn	1,02,23,835	99,26,241	1,28,80,301	+ 29,54,060	11·17
Metals and ores	1,35,84,525	1,17,00,873	1,09,36,382	— 7,64,491	9·48
Railway plant and rolling-stock	73,30,056	1,00,65,314	68,51,019	— 32,14,295	5·94
Sugar	47,77,329	56,25,898	58,38,809	+ 2,12,911	5·06
Oils	48,10,039	74,67,795	57,38,602	— 17,29,193	4·98
Spices	41,32,745	45,39,613	48,19,459	+ 2,79,846	4·18
Apparel (excluding haberdashery and boots and shoes).	37,10,004	28,13,341	38,84,422	+ 10,71,081	3·37
Machinery and millwork	54,03,755	51,19,985	38,38,932	— 12,81,053	3·33
Hardware	32,39,458	29,46,058	25,14,230	— 4,31,828	2·18
Provisions and oilman's stores	22,01,931	23,61,697	24,48,970	+ 87,273	2·12
Paper and pasteboard	19,31,392	21,01,815	22,05,980	+ 1,04,165	1·91
Articles imported by post	15,59,735	15,50,701	21,71,638	+ 6,20,937	1·89
Liquors (including methylated and perfumed spirits).	16,26,334	17,54,760	18,77,588	+ 1,22,828	1·63
Building and engineering materials	9,71,612	13,06,769	18,76,712	+ 5,69,943	1·63
Motor cars and motor cycles	12,26,188	16,36,419	18,63,279	+ 2,26,860	1·62
Chemicals and chemical preparations	8,95,189	11,87,782	16,61,020	+ 4,73,238	1·44
Jute, raw and manufactures	8,77,854	11,22,238	13,99,359	+ 2,77,121	1·21
Soap	7,83,841	12,99,666	12,80,935	— 18,731	1·11
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	14,19,016	10,30,433	11,43,248	+ 1,12,815	0·99
Matches	11,01,259	12,57,252	11,31,008	— 1,26,244	0·98
Drugs and medicines	11,07,315	10,62,781	10,81,503	+ 18,722	0·94
Animals, living	4,56,150	8,35,447	10,60,422	+ 2,24,975	0·91
Arms and ammunition	10,75,251	11,36,729	9,83,288	— 1,53,441	0·82
Rubber, raw and manufactures	1,66,085	5,49,266	7,31,170	+ 1,81,904	0·63
Wood and timber	9,04,301	7,44,265	7,21,784	— 22,481	0·63
Stationery, excluding paper	7,16,715	7,07,726	7,02,433	— 5,293	0·61
Haberdashery and millinery	8,95,949	5,61,018	6,72,891	+ 1,11,873	0·58
Paints and painters' materials	5,83,197	5,43,623	6,54,869	+ 1,11,246	0·57
Books and printed matter	4,05,736	4,43,770	6,48,032	+ 2,04,262	0·56
Glass and glassware	17,26,899	8,00,561	5,10,252	— 2,90,309	0·44
Silk, raw and manufactures	4,01,879	5,15,245	4,98,851	— 16,394	0·44
Tobacco, raw and manufactures	4,81,768	4,58,448	4,50,142	— 8,306	0·39
Cycles	5,67,279	5,75,595	4,37,848	— 1,37,747	0·38
Tea chests, entire or in sections	3,21,111	3,69,929	4,22,925	+ 52,996	0·37
Leather	3,96,363	3,12,885	3,70,620	+ 57,735	0·32
Hides and skins, raw	5,84,539	2,97,663	3,57,830	+ 60,167	0·31
Fruits and vegetables	3,11,940	3,78,300	3,43,338	— 34,962	0·30
Toys and requisites for games	3,36,687	2,70,942	3,42,723	+ 71,781	0·30
Belting for machinery	3,05,643	3,00,567	3,09,186	+ 8,619	0·27
Dyeing and tanning substances	14,49,088	7,30,691	2,88,634	— 4,42,057	0·25
Wool, raw and manufactures	6,80,075	4,48,107	2,85,213	— 1,62,894	0·25
Earthenware and porcelain	3,43,283	2,89,330	2,62,517	— 26,813	0·23
Gums and resins	2,48,891	2,07,268	2,52,940	+ 45,672	0·22
Coal, coke and patent fuel	4,26,846	88,897	2,31,297	+ 1,42,400	0·20
Candles	2,86,088	2,65,370	1,79,341	— 86,029	0·16
Furniture and cabinetware	2,37,352	1,57,081	1,75,648	+ 18,567	0·15
Boots and shoes	1,91,606	1,98,311	1,72,655	— 25,656	0·15
Printing and lithographing materials	2,22,276	2,78,071	1,60,621	— 1,17,450	0·14
Manures	3,36,067	1,51,841	1,33,282	— 18,559	0·12
Jewellery and plate of gold and silver	3,55,832	1,40,846	1,07,829	— 33,017	0·10
Other articles	32,99,351	26,10,212	24,53,648	— 1,56,564	2·13
Total, Merchandise ..	12,23,71,697	12,52,30,108	11,53,20,382	— 99,09,726	100·00
Treasure—					
Gold	38,30,362	95,333	437	— 94,896	..
Silver	18,48,769	17,92,600	2,86,799	— 15,05,801	..
Total, Treasure ..	56,79,131	18,87,933	2,87,236	— 16,00,697	..
Total, Foreign Imports ..	12,80,50,828	12,71,18,041	11,56,07,618	— 1,15,10,423	..

Although in 1914–15 there was a considerable fall in the imports from Foreign countries (— 23 per cent), yet when compared with the average for the previous five years there was an increase of 11 per cent. The second year of war, however, has brought down the figures for 1915–16 by nearly one crore, or 8 per cent, and by Rs. 70·5 lakhs, or 6 per cent, compared with the pre-war average. There was a decrease of 11 per cent in imports from the United Kingdom but larger supplies from Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Mauritius and Victoria reduced the deficit from the British Empire to 7 per cent. When we take the average figures of imports for the five years ending 1913–14 we find that in spite of a fall of Rs. 40·6 lakhs, or 5 per cent, from the United Kingdom, the total imports from the British Empire increased by about Rs. 6·5 lakhs, or 0·7 per cent.

For the gravest effect of the war on the import trade of the Presidency one would naturally expect to find evidence in the figures relating to trade with European countries other than the United Kingdom. The total value of imports from such countries was before the war Rs. 195·44 lakhs (i.e., the average for the five years ending 1913–14); in 1914–15, Rs. 122·16 lakhs; in 1915–16 it was down to Rs. 75 lakhs.

As much as 67 per cent of the total imports formerly came from countries which now can supply nothing, viz., Germany, Belgium and Austria-Hungary. Though the loss of trade with these three countries has reduced the total imports from Europe by 62 per cent, it is noteworthy that imports from allied and neutral countries have actually increased from Rs. 64·1 lakhs, the pre-war average, to Rs. 69·6 lakhs in 1915–16.

So far as other countries are concerned, imports from Japan increased by 45 per cent over those of 1914–15 and by 182 per cent over the average for the five years ending 1913–14. The United States of America increased her supplies to Madras by 48 per cent over those in the previous year and by 60 per cent above the pre-war average.

I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.

Liquors.—The total value under this head increased from Rs. 151·36 lakhs to Rs. 157·99 lakhs:—

Liquors.	Average for five years ending 1913–14.		1914–15.		1915–16.		Increase or decrease in 1915–16.	
	Gallons.	Rupees lakhs.	Gallons.	Rupees lakhs.	Gallons.	Rupees lakhs.	Gallons.	Rupees lakhs.
Ale, beer and porter, etc. ..	457,072	5·19	322,299	4·04	204,560	3·19	− 117,739	− 0·85
Spirits—								
Whisky	76,947	4·82	81,224	4 95	85,045	5·53	+ 3,821	+ 0·58
Brandy	48,518	3·45	45,349	3·17	57,739	4·03	+ 12,390	+ 0·86
Other sorts (excluding spirits in drugs and methylated and perfumed spirits).	33,306	1·47	21,575	1·28	22,462	1·41	+ 887	+ 0·13
Total, Spirits ..	158,771	9·74	148,148	9·40	165,246	10·97	+ 17,098	+ 1·57
Wines	53,776	2·95	42,034	2·18	45,929	2·47	+ 3,895	+ 0·29
Total, Liquors ..	669,619	17·88	512,481	15·62	415,735	16·63	− 96,746	+ 1·01

The total imports of liquors fell by 19 per cent in quantity but the value rose by 6 per cent. Imports of *malt liquors* showed a decline of 37 per cent in quantity, those from the United Kingdom having fallen by 106,269 gallons, or 35 per cent. Denmark, Sweden and Japan sent 2,022, 1,620 and 827 gallons of *beer* respectively, although before the war they did not send any to Madras. Holland increased her consignments fourfold and supplied 2,770 gallons. There was a recovery in the imports of *spirits*, which rose by 11 per cent in quantity and 16 per cent in value,

and exceeded the average for the five years previous to the war. This increase was chiefly caused by much larger consignments of brandy arriving from France. Imports of *whisky* showed an advance of 5 per cent and of *brandy* 27 per cent. Imports of *other sorts* of spirits varied very little from last year. 16,415 gallons of *gin*, 3,421 gallons of *essences*, 1,950 gallons of *rum* and 676 gallons of *liqueurs* were imported against 16,571, 2,279, 1,982 and 743 gallons respectively, in 1914–15. The only consignments of German liquors were those landed from prize vessels and consisted of 477 gallons of beer and 240 gallons of cheap brands of spirits compared with an average for the five years previous to the war of 33,841 gallons malt liquors and 6,759 gallons spirits. The 9 per cent increase under *wines* was due to larger supplies of port wine being received from the United Kingdom.

Provisions and oilman's stores.—Imports under this head totalled Rs. 24·49 lakhs compared with Rs. 23·62 lakhs in 1914–15. Supplies from the United Kingdom amounted to Rs. 19·14 lakhs and from the Straits Settlements to Rs. 2·79 lakhs. *Farinaceous foods* showed a slight rise from Rs. 7·17 lakhs to Rs. 7·69 lakhs, *biscuits* from Rs. 4·79 lakhs to Rs. 4·86 lakhs, and *condensed milk*, chiefly from the United Kingdom, from Rs. 3·55 lakhs to Rs. 3·85 lakhs; there was a fall from Rs. 2·46 lakhs to Rs. 2·19 lakhs in the imports of *canned and bottled provisions.* Germany formerly supplied condensed milk to an average value of Rs. 17,000.

Spices.—Imports of *spices* improved from Rs. 45·40 lakhs to Rs. 48·19 lakhs. *Betelnuts*, which as usual formed the bulk of the imports, advanced from 25·98 million lbs. to 29·48 million lbs., valued at Rs. 43·97 lakhs and Rs. 46·46 lakhs respectively. The value of the sun dried nuts from Ceylon was Rs. 25·99 lakhs against Rs. 24·70 lakhs in 1914–15. The value of the Straits Settlements varieties also showed an increase from Rs. 19·25 lakhs to Rs. 20·46 lakhs. Imports of *pepper* amounted to 267,373 lbs. valued at Rs. 85,000 against 194,211 lbs. valued at Rs 59,000. Consignments from the Straits Settlements were larger than usual.

Sugar.—

Sugar.	Average for five years ending 1913-14.		1914-15.		1915-16.		Increase or decrease in 1915-16.	
	Cwts.	Rupees lakhs.	Cwts.	Rupees lakhs.	Cwts.	Rupees lakhs.	Cwts.	Rupees lakhs.
Refined sugar (16 Dutch standard and above)—								
From Java	270,272	28·52	285,416	38·25	252,552	41·07	— 32,864	+ 2·82
,, Mauritius	31,529	3·16	52,160	5·16	15,815	2·69	— 36,345	— 2·47
,, Straits Settlements.	8,541	1·06	2,610	0·37	6,857	1·28	+ 4,247	+ 0·91
,, Egypt . ..	..	..	..	..	4,000	0·66	+ 4,000	+ 0·66
,, United Kingdom..	943	0·18	878	0·14	593	0·18	— 285	+ 0·04
,, Austria-Hungary..	39,468	4·04	38,202	3·73	..	..	— 38,202	— 3·73
,, Germany	2,911	0·30	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, other countries ..	377	0·04	56	0·01	276	0·05	+ 220	+ 0·04
Total ..	354,041	37·30	379,322	47·66	280,093	45·93	— 99,229	— 1·73
Unrefined sugar (15 Dutch standard and below)—								
From Mauritius ..	11,826	0·72	..	..	102,078	8·09	+ 102,078	+ 8·09
,, Java	26,271	2·07	19,990	1·34	1,000	0·15	— 18,990	— 1·19
,, other countries ..	277	0·07	42	..	27	..	— 15	..
Total ..	38,374	2·86	20,032	1·34	103,105	8·24	+ 83,073	+ 6·90
Molasses—								
From Java	129,476	2·82	162,654	3·53	43,373	0·69	— 119,281	— 2·84
,, other countries ..	4,348	0·14	5	..	..	..	— 5	..
Total ..	133,824	2·96	162,659	3·53	43,373	0·69	— 119,286	— 2·84
Confectionery—								
From United Kingdom ..	13,408	4·37	10,137	3·57	7,647	3·31	— 2,490	— 0·26
,, other countries ..	195	0·11	101	0·07	117	0·06	+ 16	— 0·01
Total ..	13,603	4·48	10,238	3·64	7,764	3·37	— 2,474	— 0·27
Saccharine	48	0·18	21	0·08	13	0·16	— 8	+ 0·08
Total, Sugar ..	539,890	47·78	572,272	56·25	434,348	58·39	— 137,924	+ 2·14

Although the imports of *sugar* of all kinds fell by 24 per cent in volume, yet the value rose by 4 per cent. When compared with the average for the five years ending 1913–14 the quantity fell by 20 per cent, the value on the other hand rising by as much as 22 per cent.

Refined sugar declined by 26 per cent in quantity and 4 per cent in value. The substitution of cane sugar for beet sugar in the United Kingdom, to which attention was drawn last year, continued during the year under review and a large percentage of the Java and Mauritius crops was sent home to England. Imports to this Presidency from Java declined by 11 per cent in quantity, but owing to the high prices which prevailed throughout the year the value rose by 7 per cent. The local price of Java white, which was Rs. 32–4–0 per bag of 2 cwts. in April 1915, had risen to Rs. 39 in June, but when the new crop came in sight at the end of August the price declined to Rs. 32 and after some further fluctuations stood at Rs. 35 in March 1916. Imports from Mauritius declined by 70 per cent owing to the Home Government's purchases. A consignment of sugar arrived for the first time from Egypt. Previous to the war Austria-Hungary was, with the sole exception of Java, our largest supplier of refined sugar, the average imports amounting to 39,468 cwts. annually.

Imports of *unrefined sugar* increased by 415 per cent, for although Java supplies dropped from about 20,000 cwts. to 1,000 cwts., yet imports from Mauritius, which had ceased altogether in 1914–15, amounted this year to over 102,000 cwts. and consisted chiefly of syrup sugar supplied to the Nellikuppam factory for refinement.

Tobacco.—The total imports of *tobacco* showed an increase of 1 per cent in quantity and a decrease of 1 per cent in value. It will be seen from the following table that although there has been a great decrease in the quantity imported since the war began, yet the values of all varieties have shown a considerable increase:—

Tobacco.	Average for five years ending 1913–14.		1914–15.		1915–16.		Increase or decrease in 1915–16.	
	Lbs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rupees Lakhs.
Unmanufactured ..	158,745	1·47	70,573	0·89	90,531	1·29	+ 19,958	+ 0·40
Manufactured—								
Cigarettes	118,131	2·76	78,429	3·09	65,865	2·61	— 12,564	— 0·48
Cigars	3,004	0·06	3,368	0·05	478	0·02	— 2,890	— 0·03
Other sorts	36,381	0·53	28,090	0·55	25,264	0·58	— 2,826	+ 0·03
Total ..	316,261	4·82	180,460	4·58	182,138	4·50	+ 1,678	— 0·08

Imports of *raw tobacco* advanced by 28 per cent in quantity and 45 per cent in value, those from the United Kingdom and Holland having risen from 14,546 and 29,212 lbs. to 42,708 and 41,425 lbs. respectively, while imports from Belgium fell from 10,570 lbs. to 1,145 lbs. In normal times 11,307 lbs. of raw tobacco came from Germany.

Imports of *cigarettes* further declined by 17 per cent in quantity and 15 per cent in value; the United Kingdom supplied 65,765 lbs. against 76,933 lbs. in 1914–15. No cigarettes have been imported direct from America for the past five years. There were no imports of Egyptian cigarettes in the year under review.

II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.

The total value under this head declined from Rs. 94·40 lakhs to Rs. 77·45 lakhs.

Coal, coke and patent fuel.—Imports under this head amounted to Rs. 2·31 lakhs against Rs. 0·89 lakh in the previous year. Only 12 tons of foreign *coal* were imported during the year and this came from Ceylon, whereas 1,078 tons were imported in 1914–15 and the average for the previous five years was 12,924 tons. Imports of *coke* declined from 1,423 tons to 853 tons. 6,896 tons of *patent fuel* valued at Rs. 1·63 lakhs were imported from the United Kingdom as against 230 tons valued at Rs. 7,000 in 1914–15.

Oils.—Imports of *mineral oils* declined by 31 per cent in quantity and 23 per cent in value, but both the quantities and the values of different kinds were considerably above the average for the five years previous to the war:—

Mineral oils.	Average for five years ending 1913-14.		1914-15.		1915-16.		Increase or decrease in 1915-16.	
	Gallons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Gallons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Gallons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Gallons.	Rupees Lakhs.
Kerosene oil—								
From Straits Settlements.	911,680	3·53	7,902,897	30·65	6,072,367	25·16	—1,830,530	— 5·49
„ United States ..	6,705,808	29·58	7,305,487	30·39	4,667,388	24·00	—2,638,099	— 6·39
„ Borneo (Dutch) ..	788,842	2·87	1,297,669	5·65	515	0·01	—1,297,154	— 5·64
„ Sumatra	866,475	3·25	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Russia	765,439	2·82	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Kerosene oils ..	10,038,244	42·05	16,506,053	66·69	10,740,270	49·17	—5,765,783	— 17·52
Liquid fuel	1,111,104	0·91	1,806,275	2·14	1,699,511	2·04	— 106,764	— 0·10
Lubricating oils	378,142	2·88	588,553	4·68	609,499	5·13	+ 20,946	+ 0·45
Other kinds	117,021	0·86	27,894	0·22	8,670	0·07	— 19,224	— 0·15
Total, Mineral oils ..	11,644,511	46·70	18,928,775	73·73	13,057,950	56·41	—5,870,825	— 17·32

Kerosene oil, representing 82 per cent of all oils imported, receded by 35 per cent in volume and 26 per cent in value. The average value per gallon rose from As. 6–5 to As. 7–4. Practically all the *Borneo oil*, which dropped by 23 per cent, was imported through the Straits Settlements. Imports of *American oil* decreased by 36 per cent. Of the total quantity of foreign kerosene oil imported 66 per cent was carried in bulk and the remainder in cases. The decrease is ascribed to the requisition of several tank steamers by Government. Imports of *Burma oil* were also smaller, both in quantity and in value.

Lubricating oils showed an increase of 20,946 gallons, or 4 per cent, while *liquid fuel* declined by 6 per cent. There have been no imports of *foreign petrol* for the past three years. Coastwise imports of petrol amounted to 930,496 gallons against 955,082 gallons in the previous year.

Textile materials.—Imports of *raw silk*, mostly from China, amounted to Rs. 2·88 lakhs against Rs. 4·1 lakhs in 1914-15 and Rs. 4·8 lakhs in 1913-14. There were no imports of *American cotton* during the year under review, whereas the average imports before the war amounted to Rs. 2·78 lakhs.

Wool and timber.—Imports of *jarrah wood* from Western Australia were considerably in excess of normal and improved from Rs. 1·37 lakhs to Rs. 2·02 lakhs, while imports of *teakwood* were much below normal and declined from Rs. 1·43 lakhs to Rs. 0·25 lakh. Other timber, consisting chiefly of palmyra rafters from Ceylon, advanced from Rs. 1·76 lakhs to Rs. 2·12 lakhs, but was only half the quantity usually imported.

Miscellaneous.—Imports of *artificial and mineral manures*, consisting of superphosphates, sulphate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, etc., further declined from Rs. 1·49 lakhs to Rs. 1·31 lakhs. The average imports before the war were valued at Rs. 3·36 lakhs.

III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.

The total value of the imports under this head declined from Rs. 982·23 lakhs to Rs. 884·39 lakhs.

Apparel.—The value of imports in this group improved from Rs. 30·12 lakhs to Rs. 40·57 lakhs. This was due to the resumption of the import trade in *gold and silver thread* from France. Imports of this article dropped in 1914–15 from an average of Rs. 30 lakhs to Rs. 21·5 lakhs, but the recovery which set in towards the end of last year has been maintained and imports rose to Rs. 32·3 lakhs. In addition to these, Rs. 6·69 lakhs' worth came by land from Pondicherry as compared with Rs. 1·78 lakhs' worth in 1914–15. Practically the whole of this thread comes from Lyons and is largely used in Southern India in the manufacture of saris, etc.

Boots and shoes declined from Rs. 1·98 lakhs to Rs. 1·73 lakhs.

Carriages, including cycles and motor cars.—Imports of *carriages and carts* fell from Rs. 1·27 lakhs to Rs. 0·72 lakh. *Motor vehicles and accessories* improved from Rs. 16·36 lakhs to Rs. 18·63 lakhs. 454 motor cars were imported compared with 318 in the previous year. The vogue of the American cheap car is evident from the following figures :—

Country whence imported.	1913-14.		1914-15.		1915-16.	
	Number.	Average value per car.	Number.	Average value per car.	Number.	Average value per car.
		RS.		RS.		RS.
United States of America..	163	2,373	101	2,198	341	2,563
United Kingdom	285	4,351	201	4,060	106	3,810

The number of *motor cycles* declined from 312 to 279, of which 262 were of British manufacture. Six *motor wagons*, five from the United States of America and one from England, of the value of Rs. 42,740 were imported against eight valued at Rs. 61,940 in 1914-15.

Imports of *cycles and accessories* receded from Rs. 5·76 lakhs to Rs. 4·38 lakhs.

Chemicals, drugs and medicines.—Imports of *chemicals* (other than chemical manures) advanced from Rs. 11·88 lakhs to Rs. 16·61 lakhs. *Soda compounds* rose from Rs. 5·07 lakhs to Rs. 10·98 lakhs, while *potassium compounds* declined from Rs 2·91 lakhs to Rs. 1·15 lakhs. Under *drugs and medicines* the quantity of *camphor* imported showed a slight increase but its value decreased. Japanese camphor has now almost entirely ousted the Chinese and synthetic varieties from the market. The price of Japanese camphor fell from Rs. 1-4-6 to Rs. 1-3-0 per lb.

Proprietary and patent medicines further declined from Rs. 1·67 lakhs to Rs. 1·15 lakhs.

Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments.—*Clocks and watches* improved from Rs. 1·32 lakhs to Rs. 1·48 lakhs, while *cutlery* declined from Rs. 1·19 lakhs to Rs. 0·73 lakh. The following table shows the imports of *hardware* :—

Hardware, including electroplated ware.	Average for five years ending 1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	Increase or decrease in 1915-16.
	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.
Builders' hardware, such as locks, etc..	3·87	2·79	3·44	+ 0·65
Implements and tools other than agricultural implements and machine tools.	3·56	3·73	3·39	— 0·34
Agricultural implements	2·06	1·86	1·80	— 0·06
Lampware	3·28	2·40	1·36	— 1·04
Domestic hardware such as hinges, etc.	2·53	1·96	1·08	— 0·88
Enamelled ironware	2·69	1·21	0·50	— 0·71
Buckets of tinned or galvanised iron	1·00	1·21	0·30	— 0·91
Other sorts..	13·63	14·71	13·57	— 1·14
Total ..	32·62	29·87	25·44	— 4·43

The total value of imports of *hardware* amounted to Rs. 25·44 lakhs, a decrease of 15 per cent. Owing to the complete cessation of trade from Germany, Austria-Hungary and Belgium, less hardware of all kinds was imported. The United Kingdom secured 75 per cent of the trade, against 72 per cent in the previous year, and the United States 10 per cent.

An increase in the number of *electrical appliances* brought the value of the imports of *instruments and apparatus* from Rs. 10·30 lakhs to Rs. 11·43 lakhs.

Dyes and Colours.—It is hardly necessary to draw attention to the serious effect of the war on the imports of *dyes*. The difficulty of finding new sources of supply in place of Germany has been met to some extent in this Presidency by the increased cultivation of natural indigo. Nevertheless the great demand and high prices in England have caused most of this natural indigo to be exported.

Imports of *alizarine dyes* amounted to 31,248 lbs. valued at Rs. 1·23 lakhs against 771,168 lbs. valued at Rs. 3·69 lakhs in 1914–15, all of which came in prize vessels either from Belgium (20,720 lbs.) or from Germany (10,528 lbs.). In 1914–15 imports from Belgium were 259,840 lbs., from Germany 362,400 lbs., and from the United Kingdom 148,928 lbs., compared with an average for the previous five years of 678,230, 590,220 and 127,710 lbs., respectively. The great demand for the small supplies available has raised the price per lb. to unprecedented figures; thus for alizarine the average price prior to the war was As. 9 and in 1914–15 it was As. 8, but in 1915–16 it reached Rs. 3–15–0.

The actual prices fetched in the market however for both *alizarine* and *aniline dyes* were much higher still and in order to obtain any of the slender stocks extremely high figures were paid; thus 20% *alizarine* which could be obtained at As. 7 per lb. in 1913 fetched Rs. 7 per lb. recently.

Imports of *aniline dyes* amounted to 11,355 lbs. valued at Rs. 0·43 lakh against 141,752 lbs. valued at Rs. 1·11 lakhs in 1914–15. 4,034 lbs. came from Germany, 3,422 lbs. from Belgium and 3,008 from the United Kingdom, the figures for the previous year being 106,900 lbs., 29,218 lbs., and 5,506 lbs., while the pre-war average was 283,000, 57,020 and 5,400 lbs., respectively. The average price of aniline per lb. for the five years ending 1913-14 was As. 12 and in 1914–15 As. 13, whereas in the year under review it rose to Rs. 3–12–0 per lb. Imports of *synthetic indigo*, also from prize vessels, amounted to 56 cwts. valued at Rs. 9,000 compared with 503 cwts. valued at Rs. 74,000 in the preceding year.

Imports of *tanning materials.*—For the past six years imports have been confined to small consignments of *cutch* from the Straits Settlements, and have averaged about 500 cwts.

Imports of *paint and painters' materials* improved from Rs. 5·44 lakhs to Rs. 6·55 lakhs.

Glassware and earthenware.—Here again the bulk of India's supply formerly came from enemy countries; of *glassware* Austria-Hungary contributed 55 per cent, Germany 15 per cent and Belgium 13 per cent, while the United Kingdom sent 11 per cent and Japan only 1 per cent. The war has reversed this state of affairs and now Japan is competing with the United Kingdom for the trade, 33 per cent coming from the former country and 43 per cent from the latter.

The trade under *glassware* further declined from Rs. 8·01 lakhs to Rs. 5·10 lakhs. Imports of *bangles* dropped from Rs. 2·51 lakhs to Rs. 0·30 lakh, *beads and false pearls* from Rs. 1·67 lakhs to Rs. 0·16 lakh and *lampware* from Rs. 0·87 lakh to Rs. 0·79 lakh, while *bottles and phials* and *sheets and plates* improved from Rs. 1·15 and Rs. 0·87 lakh to Rs. 1·36 and Rs. 1·25 lakhs, respectively.

Imports of *earthenware* amounted to Rs. 2·63 lakh compared with Rs. 2·89 lakhs in 1914–15.

Machinery of all kinds including belting for machinery.—

Machinery, etc.	1914-15.	1915-16.	Increase or decrease in 1915-16.
	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.
Prime-movers other than electrical	10·32	7·93	— 2·39
Textile machinery	12·69	6·04	— 6·65
Mining machinery	3·38	5·19	+ 1·81
Electrical machinery of all kinds	3·69	3·65	— 0·04
Belting for machinery	3·01	3·09	+ 0·08
Sewing and knitting machines	4·90	2·93	— 1·97
Tea machinery	1·87	1·69	— 0·18
Boilers	1·69	1·20	— 0·49
Typewriters	1·04	1·01	— 0·03
Rice and flour mill machinery	1·91	0·97	— 0·94
Sugar machinery	0·06	0·61	+ 0·55
Agricultural machinery	0·15	0·02	— 0·13
Other sorts of machinery	9·50	7·15	— 2·35
Total ..	54·21	41·48	— 12·73

Imports of *machinery* declined by Rs. 12·73 lakhs, or 23 per cent. The United Kingdom supplied Rs. 37·26 lakhs' worth, or 90 per cent. In 1914–15 large quantities of *textile machinery* were imported for the extension of cotton mills at Madura but further importations for this purpose ceased soon after the war broke out.

Metals—Iron and Steel.—

Iron and steel.	1914-15.		1915-16.		Increase or decrease in 1915-16.	
	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.
Iron—						
Bars and channel	2,483	3·83	2,108	4·35	— 375	+ 0·52
Steel—						
Angle and spring	1,543	1·85	1,105	1·76	— 438	— 0·09
Bars and channel	8,602	9·31	5,907	9·45	— 2,695	+ 0·14
Iron or steel—						
Sheets and plates	13,970	26·43	10,439	26·26	— 3,531	— 0·17
Pipes and tubes	3,222	6·68	7,221	14·14	+ 3,999	+ 7·46
Nails, screws, rivets and washers.	1,107	2·79	3,396	11·13	+ 2,289	+ 8·34
Beams, pillars, etc.	4,001	5·77	3,227	5·52	— 774	— 0·25
Hoops and strips	1,721	2·64	1,550	3·29	— 171	+ 0·65
Rails, chairs and fish plates ..	685	0·80	425	0·90	— 260	+ 0·10
Other sorts	3,093	7·64	2,207	7·62	— 186	— 0·02
Total ..	40,427	67·74	38,285	84·42	— 2,142	+ 16·68

In spite of increased supplies from the United Kingdom and abnormal shipments from the United States of America the stoppage of all supplies from Belgium and Germany has brought about a further decline of 5 per cent in the volume of the trade under this head. Scarcity of labour, the high price of raw material and the shortage of tonnage have combined to raise prices to unprecedented levels. The average local value of iron for the five years ending 1913–14 was Rs. 140, in 1914–15 Rs. 170 and in 1915–16 Rs. 220 per ton.

Previous to the war imports from the United Kingdom and from Belgium were about equal and together accounted for 85 per cent. In 1914–15 these two countries again supplied 88 per cent but with this difference that the United Kingdom's share was 66 per cent and Belgium's 22 per cent. In 1915–16 imports from Belgium practically ceased and the United Kingdom increased her share to 70 per cent; meanwhile America has captured 22 per cent.

Imports of *bar iron* declined by 15 per cent in quantity but the value rose by 14 per cent. Iron bars manufactured in Pondicherry declined from 6,139 tons valued at Rs. 6·38 lakhs to 4,400 tons valued at Rs. 5·23 lakhs. The increase of 2,289 tons under *nails, screws, etc.*, was due to heavy impot s coming from the United States of America for the first time.

Metals, other than Iron and Steel.—

Metals, other than iron and steel.	Average for five years ending 1913-14.		1914-15.		1915-16.		Increase or decrease in 1915-16.	
	Cwts.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwts.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwts.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwts.	Rupees Lakhs.
Copper—								
Mixed or yellow metal ..	60,507	28·62	48,184	25·87	10,770	6·19	— 37,414	— 19·68
Braziers and sheets	7,964	3·91	9,639	5·86	2,726	1·76	— 6,913	— 4·10
Other sorts	5,179	4·12	4,696	3·00	3,848	3·18	— 848	+ 0·18
Total, Copper ..	73,650	36·65	62,519	34·73	17,344	11·13	— 45,175	— 23·60
Aluminium	8,677	6·01	6,923	5·42	4,442	3·85	— 2,481	— 1·57
Tin	3,008	4·10	2,776	3·70	2,998	3·83	+ 222	+ 0·13
Lead	12,687	2·03	10,879	2·15	12,029	3·03	+ 1,150	+ 0·88
Zinc or spelter	7,191	1·61	4,566	1·10	1,989	1·09	— 2,577	— 0 01
Quicksilver	114	0·21	84	0·14	158	0·51	+ 74	+ 0·37
Solder	427	0·34	486	0·32	736	0·50	+ 250	+ 0·18
Brass	1,177	0·71	560	0·38	585	0·33	+ 25	— 0·05
German silver	2,232	1·64	1,090	0·87	163	0·14	— 927	— 0·73
Metals, unenumerated ..	4,631	3·07	1,017	0·46	672	0·53	— 345	+ 0·07
Total, Metals, other than iron and steel.	113,794	56·37	90,900	49·27	41,116	24·94	— 49,784	— 24·33

The monopoly of *copper* for the manufacture of munitions, to the exclusion of commercial requirements both in Europe and America, reduced the imports by 72 per cent in volume and 68 per cent in value. The price in England of standard copper rose from £67 in January 1915 to £87 in the middle of June and stood at £100 at the end of the official year. The United Kingdom supplied 73 per cent, Germany 12 per cent and Japan 7 per cent, compared with 74, 22 and 2 per cent respectively, in 1914–15 and an average of 58, 39 and 1 per cent respectively, for the five previous years. *Yellow metal sheets* declined by 78 per cent in quantity and 76 per cent in value, the opening and closing prices during the year being Rs. 273 and Rs. 375 per candy respectively. Imports of *braziers and sheets* fell by 72 per cent in quantity and 70 per cent in value.

The trade in *aluminium* was subjected to strict regulation by the Home Government and supplies were very scarce; imports therefore receded by 36 per cent in quantity and 29 per cent in value. The United Kingdom supplied almost the whole of the imports. *Tin* improved by 8 per cent in quantity and 4 per cent in value. The Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States sent supplies valued at Rs. 3·71 lakhs compared with Rs. 3·41 lakhs in the previous year.

Paper, pasteboard and stationery.—Imports of *paper and pasteboard* improved from Rs. 21·02 lakhs to Rs. 22·06 lakhs, or by 5 per cent. Imports from the United Kingdom fell from Rs. 16·79 lakhs to Rs. 15·64 lakhs, while those from Norway and Sweden, which before the war were Rs. 0·5 lakh, improved to Rs. 5·07 lakhs. The average annual imports from Germany formerly amounted to Rs. 2·6 lakhs and from Austria to Rs. 1·26 lakhs.

Railway plant and rolling-stock.—The total imports under this head had a set-back by Rs. 32·14 lakhs, or 32 per cent, to Rs. 68·51 lakhs. On the one hand there was a considerable increase of rolling-stock, most of which was intended for use on the Mysore State Railway: *Carriages and wagons* increased from Rs. 29·53 lakhs to Rs. 30·27 lakhs, *engines* from Rs. 17·08 lakhs to Rs. 23·35 lakhs and *bridgework materials* from Rs. 0·81 lakh to Rs. 2·84 lakhs. On the other hand, fewer *rails*, *chairs*, etc., were imported and their value fell by Rs. 20·79 lakhs, *iron sleepers*, etc., by Rs. 8·33 lakhs, *wooden sleepers* by Rs. 3·51 lakhs and *other materials* by Rs. 8·57 lakhs. Of the total imports of railway plant and rolling-stock, Rs. 65·20 lakhs, or 95 per cent, came from the United Kingdom.

Yarns and textile fabrics—Cotton goods.—The total value of imports of *cotton goods*, representing 31 per cent of the total foreign imports, declined by 14 per cent.

Cotton goods.	Average for five years ending 1913-14.		1914–15.		1915–16.		Increase or decrease in 1915–16.	
	Quantity.	Rupees Lakhs.	Quantity.	Rupees Lakhs.	Quantity.	Rupees Lakhs.	Quantity.	Rupees Lakhs.
I. Twist and yarn—	lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.	
From United Kingdom ..	10,077,877	98·36	9,898,523	96·27	11,862,648	127·00	+ 1,964,125	+ 30·73
,, other countries ..	387,682	3·90	301,296	2·99	267,663	1·80	— 33,633	— 1·19
Total, Twist and yarn ..	10,465,559	102·26	10,199,819	99·26	12,130,311	128·80	+ 1,930,492	+ 29·54
II. Piece-goods—								
Grey—	yds.		yds.		yds.		yds.	
From United Kingdom ..	76,503,013	143·24	71,932,399	138·96	57,141,538	105·60	— 14,790,861	— 33·36
,, other countries ..	124,903	0·24	61,440	0·11	249,840	0·39	+ 188,400	+ 0·28
Total, Grey ..	76,627,916	143·48	71,993,839	139·07	57,391,378	105·99	— 14,602,461	— 33·08
White—								
From United Kingdom ..	30,625,328	66·85	38,310,822	90·10	27,628,423	59·44	— 10,682,399	— 30·66
,, other countries ..	476,157	1·30	249,811	0·72	589,740	1·54	+ 339,929	+ 0·82
Total, White ..	31,101,485	68·15	38,560,633	90·82	28,218,163	60·98	— 10,342,470	— 29·84
Coloured, printed or dyed—								
From United Kingdom ..	44,949,094	90·88	41,052,930	84·52	25,311,992	56·89	— 15,740,938	— 27·63
,, other countries ..	241,645	0·86	357,302	1·12	441,277	1·28	+ 83,975	+ 0·16
Total, Coloured ..	45,190,739	91·74	41,410,232	85·64	25,753,269	58·17	— 15,656,963	— 27·47
Other sorts of piece-goods ..	135,542	0·22	393,088	0·58	431,060	0·70	+ 37,972	+ 0·12
Total, Piece-goods ..	153,055,682	303·59	152,357,792	316·11	111,793,870	225·84	— 40,563,922	— 90·27
Other cotton fabrics ..	..	4·06	..	3·74	..	3·71	..	— 0·03
Grand Total ..	..	409·91	..	419·11	..	358·35	..	— 60·76

The year again opened with large stocks which, especially in the case of grey and white piece-goods, had been bought at high rates. In spite of "replacing costs" in Manchester falling to a low level from April to September 1915, the holders of goods in Madras preferred to sell slowly and thereby keep the local prices from falling

rather than unload their old stock and buy afresh at the lower rate prevailing at Home. Merchants were unwilling to risk fresh business on a large scale owing to the uncertainty of the effect of the war on trade and preferred to make their profits on small quantities. Thus business was mostly of a hand-to-mouth character and no large contracts for forward shipment were entered into. Towards the end of the year prices at Home advanced considerably and further interfered with free buying.

Production was affected by the requisition of both labour and machinery for Government contracts, and further dislocation and delay was caused by the lack of dyestuffs for coloured goods.

Yarns.—Imports of *cotton twist and yarn* improved by 19 per cent in quantity and 30 per cent in value. *Mule yarn* declined by 18 per cent in quantity, while *coloured yarn* advanced by 51 per cent. The decline under mule yarn was due to the high rates prevailing in Manchester which enabled Indian mills to compete more effectively. These yarns consisted mainly of counts 26 to 40, which are generally dyed locally before being sold to weavers, and owing to the great scarcity of dyeing substances much larger quantities of coloured yarns of all counts were imported. The increase of counts 50 and above was due to the brisk demand for materials for the weaving of fine dhuties bordered with gold and silver thread. The imports of other descriptions of yarn advanced by 24 per cent.

Cotton piece-goods.—The total imports of cotton piece-goods decreased by 21 per cent in quantity and 29 per cent in value. *Grey goods* fell by 20 per cent in quantity and 24 per cent in value, *dhuties, saris and scarves* by Rs. 35·20 lakhs and *longcloths and shirtings* by Rs. 6·35 lakhs, while *jaconets, madapollams, mulls* and *cambrics* improved by Rs. 8·74 lakhs. The heavy decline under dhuties, etc., may be attributed to some extent to the large quantities of such goods produced by the Bombay mills. *Coloured goods* declined by 38 per cent in quantity and 32 per cent in value. *Prints* and *chintz* fell by Rs. 10·82 lakhs, *saris and scarves* by Rs. 9·93 lakhs and *shirtings* by Rs. 3·77 lakhs. Under *white goods* there were smaller receipts of *jaconets, madapollams*, etc., by Rs. 20·34 lakhs, of *dhuties and saris* by Rs. 6·15 lakhs and of *nainsooks* by Rs. 4·81 lakhs.

The trade in cotton piece-goods was almost entirely confined to the United Kingdom, only 1 per cent coming from other sources.

Other cotton fabrics, consisting chiefly of sewing thread, hosiery, towels and cotton rope, showed very little variation, the imports being Rs. 3·71 lakhs against Rs. 3·74 lakhs in 1914–15.

Haberdashery and millinery.—Imports improved from Rs. 5·61 lakhs to Rs. 6·73 lakhs, of which Rs. 4·32 lakhs' worth came from the United Kingdom and Rs. 1·59 lakhs' worth from France.

Jute and wool.—Imports of *jute manufactures*, which consisted almost entirely of re-imports of old rice gunny bags from Ceylon, rose from Rs. 11·22 lakhs to Rs. 13·99 lakhs in consequence of larger shipments of rice to that colony. *Woollen goods* further declined from Rs. 4·48 lakhs to Rs. 2·85 lakhs as a result of smaller receipts of piece-goods, yarn and knitting wool and shawls from the United Kingdom.

Other minor items.—Imports of *arms, ammunition and military stores* declined from Rs. 11·37 lakhs to Rs. 9·83 lakhs as fewer shipments of explosives were received from the United Kingdom. *Books and printed matter* improved from Rs. 4·44 lakhs to Rs. 6·48 lakhs. Under *building and engineering materials*, imports of *cement*, mainly for the Madras Port Trust, rose from Rs. 8·86 lakhs to Rs. 16·04 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom contributed Rs. 14·15 lakhs' worth and Japan Rs. 0·53 lakh's worth. The value of *pipes of earthenware* fell from Rs. 2·43 lakhs to Rs. 0·80 lakh. While the total imports of *matches* declined from Rs. 12·57 lakhs to Rs. 11·31 lakhs, *safety matches* rose from Rs. 5·08 lakhs to Rs. 6·13 lakhs, the Japanese pushing the sale of cheap goods in this as in other directions. Other matches declined from Rs. 7·49 lakhs to Rs. 5·18 lakhs as a result of smaller imports from Sweden. Imports of *soap* amounted to almost the same figure as in last year, viz., Rs. 12·81 lakhs. Household soap fell from Rs. 8·30 lakhs to Rs. 7·38 lakhs, while toilet soap rose from Rs. 4·46 lakhs to Rs. 5·31 lakhs.

IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED.

Imports *of living animals* showed an increase of Rs. 2·25 lakhs. 2,180 horses valued at Rs. 10·38 lakhs were imported from Victoria against 1,735 valued at Rs. 7·99 lakhs in the previous year.

Articles imported by post amounted to Rs. 21·72 lakhs against Rs. 15·51 lakhs in 1914–15.

FOREIGN EXPORTS.

The following table gives the value and relative importance of the principal articles of Indian produce and manufacture, including treasure, exported from the Madras Presidency to foreign countries :—

Indian produce and manufactures.	Average for five years ending 1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	Increase or decrease in 1915-16.	Percentage of total exports in 1915-16.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Leather	3,51,58,365	3,70,36,147	4,49,72,985	+ 79,36,838	18·46
Grain and pulse	1,76,54,496	2,87,78,744	4,05,97,512	+1,18,18,768	16·66
Seeds	4,12,36,205	3,29,72,715	2,86,62,155	— 43,10,560	11·76
Cotton, raw	3,67,81,526	2,26,73,126	1,74,09,658	— 52,63,468	7·14
Tea	1,28,87,534	1,45,14,170	1,73,76,053	+ 28,61,883	7·13
Cotton manufactures	92,46,613	85,25,512	1,24,54,434	+ 39,28,922	5·11
Dyeing and tanning substances	12,81,838	19,61,300	1,16,68,650	+ 97,07,350	4·79
Rubber, raw and manufactures	27,68,263	73,02,582	96,41,286	+ 23,38,704	3·96
Coffee	1,35,42,728	1,57,95,736	92,42,013	— 65,53,723	3·79
Coir, raw and manufactures	79,29,913	56,76,920	63,70,660	+ 6,93,740	2·61
Spices	56,42,458	60,86,623	59,58,274	— 1,28,349	2·45
Oils	42,30,455	49,14,535	53,67,618	+ 4,53,083	2·19
Oil-cakes	50,43,997	42,19,365	51,51,367	+ 9,32,002	2·11
Articles exported by post	27,64,930	33,03,207	40,38,667	+ 7,35,460	1·66
Fruits and vegetables	25,31,919	30,00,844	33,28,292	+ 3,27,448	1·37
Hides and skins, raw	44,29,419	17,48,628	26,72,416	+ 9,23,788	1·10
Cotton twist and yarn	28,15,088	16,58,410	25,86,199	+ 9.27,789	1·06
Fish (excluding canned fish)	23,57,636	19,03,524	23,26,243	+ 4,22,719	0·95
Fibre for brushes and brooms	11,38,593	15,49,632	17,27,545	+ 1,77.913	0·71
Animals, living	22,96,200	17,06,054	15,86,238	— 1,19,816	0·65
Wood and timber	18,16,258	7,28,763	14,35,018	+ 7,06,255	0·59
Drugs and medicines	8,52,855	6,29,994	12,69,288	+ 6,39,294	0·52
Jute, raw and manufactures	22,16,267	14,28,803	12.69,163	— 1,59,640	0·52
Tobacco raw and manufactures	8,72,902	9,47,281	8,64.257	— 83,024	0·36
Manures	14,59,868	8,28,468	8,05 201	— 23,267	0·33
Provisions and oilman's stores	7,36,303	6,42,299	7,91,705	+ 1,49,406	0·33
Hemp, raw and manufactures	6,57,915	7,15,968	7,86,098	+ 70,130	0·32
Sugar	11,86,020	5,76,534	5,16,548	— 59,986	0·21
Building and engineering materials	2,25,612	3,73,827	3,77,517	+ 3,691	0·16
Mica	5,34,309	4,71,926	3,75,116	— 96,810	0·15
Wool, raw and manufactures	4,05,435	2,70 337	3,61,890	+ 91,554	0·15
Silk, raw and manufactures	3,37,932	1,48,127	3,26,489	+ 1,78,362	0·13
Fodder, bran and pollard	3,01,293	1,70,308	1,27,959	— 42,349	0·05
Metals and ores	4,30,788	1,10,042	37,134	— 72,908	0·02
Horn and hornmeal	3,07,731	1,42,954	25,870	— 1,17,084	0·01
Other articles	18,53,627	10,91,162	11,61,072	+ 69,910	0·49
Total, Merchandise	22,59,13,291	21,46,04,567	24,36,68,590	+2,90,64,023	100·00
Treasure—					
Gold	5,09,565	23,62.915	2,32,863	— 21.30,052	..
Silver	59,12,071	43,93,842	32,23,289	— 11,70,553	..
Total	64,21,636	67,56,757	34,56,152	— 33,00,605	..
Total, Exports	23,23,34,927	22,13,61,324	24,71,24,742	+2,57,63,418	..

The disturbing effects of the war have not been felt so severely on the export side as in the case of imports and there was, indeed, an increase of 14 per cent over last year's figures and of 7 per cent over the average exports for the five years ending 1913-14. A revival of the cultivation of indigo, a steady demand for the partly tanned Madras kips and, latterly, the large quantities of raw cotton which have been shipped have enabled the export trade to hold its own. The difficulty of finding new markets to replace those of enemy countries was met to some extent by exploiting the United States, and large quantities of tanned and raw skins, coconut oil and pepper have been shipped direct to America and the value of the exports more than doubled. They were, in fact, 84 per cent greater than the average for the five years immediately preceding the war.

The most remarkable improvement, however, occurred in the volume of exports to the United Kingdom. The increase of 8 per cent in 1914-15 improved to 28 per cent and was actually 48 per cent greater than the average for the five years ending 1913-14.

Exports to Ceylon and the Straits also exceeded the pre-war figures; shipments to almost all British Possessions, except Canada, showed an improvement over those recorded before the war.

So far as allied and neutral countries in Europe are concerned it is impossible to generalise, for if exports to France, Holland and Russia have decreased, those to Italy, Spain and Switzerland have increased and secured a net improvement over last year's figures for the Continent as a whole. Compared however, with the average for the five years before the war, the fall in exports to allied and neutral countries is

more marked. The whole volume of export trade with the Continent for 1915–16 was barely equal to that with the three countries now in enemy occupation in the years previous to the war.

Contrary to general expectations exports to Japan were somewhat less than those of 1914–15, and 46 per cent less than the average for the five years ending 1913–14.

I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.

The total value under this head increased from Rs. 723.04 lakhs to Rs. 811·42 lakhs.

Grain, pulse and flour.—

Grain and pulse.	Average for five years ending 1913–14.		1914–15.		1915–16.		Increase or decrease in 1915-16.	
	Cwts	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwts.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwts.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwts.	Rupees Lakhs.
Rice in the husk—								
To Ceylon	392,689	12·71	248,004	8·24	250,143	8·64	+ 2,139	+ 0·40
,, other countries.	155	..	..	..	24	..	+ 24	..
Total .	392,844	12·71	248,004	8·24	250,167	8·64	+ 2,163	+ 0·40
Rice not in the husk—								
To Ceylon	2,066,731	138·65	3,236,495	249·03	4,301,049	360·21	+ 1,064,554	+ 111·18
,, Mauritius, etc..	188,534	11·51	356,665	23·00	349,950	24·29	— 6,715	+ 1·29
,, Straits Settlements.	65,756	4·86	46,404	3·63	64,374	4·75	+ 17,970	+ 1·12
,, United Kingdom.	1,244	0·09	6,539	0·38	21,712	1·40	+ 15,173	+ 1·02
,, Réunion ..	42,469	3·87	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, other countries.	55,403	2·47	18,965	1·47	47,378	3·43	+ 28,413	+ 1·96
Total ..	2,420,136	161·45	3,665,068	277·51	4,784,463	394·08	+ 1,119,395	+ 116·57
Total, Rice ..	2,812,980	174·16	3,913,072	285·75	5,034,630	402·72	+ 1,121,558	+ 116·97
Pulse	33,423	1·78	27,284	1·58	33,768	2·20	+ 6,484	+ 0·62
Gram	11,221	0·44	9,599	0·43	10,186	0·45	+ 587	+ 0·02
Jawar and bajra ..	978	0·05	238	0·01	1,234	0·06	+ 996	+ 0·05
Other grains	2,099	0·11	267	0·02	5,096	0·55	+ 4,829	+ 0·53
Total, Grain and pulse	2,860,701	176·54	3,950,460	287·79	5,084,914	405·98	+ 1,134,454	+ 118·19

The exports of *grain and pulse* increased by 29 per cent in quantity and 41 per cent in value. Exports of *paddy* (rice unhusked) rose by 1 per cent in quantity and 5 per cent in value and *rice* (rice husked) by 30 per cent in quantity and 42 per cent in value. Shipments of rice to Ceylon, representing 90 per cent of the total exports under this head, improved by 31 per cent in quantity and 43 per cent in value. This large increase, following on the considerable improvements in exports in 1914–15, again testifies to the abundance of the rice harvest in this Presidency and to the substitution of Madras rice to make up the shortages in the Ceylon market caused by smaller supplies from Bengal and Burma to that colony. The average value of rice rose from Rs. 7–9–1 to Rs. 8–3–9 per cwt. Shipments to the Straits Settlements improved by 39 per cent while those to Mauritius declined by 2 per cent.

Spices.—

Spices.	Average for five years ending 1913–14.		1914–15.		1915–16.		Increase or decrease in 1915-16.	
	Lbs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Lbs.	Rupees Lakhs.
Pepper	11,321,978	32·30	14,000,676	39·42	13,147,510	38·19	— 853,166	— 1·23
Chillies	8,154,002	12·97	6,794,735	11·58	8,050,911	15·31	+ 1,256,176	+ 3·73
Ginger	3,761,294	9·22	3,659,252	6·71	2,003,456	3·65	— 1,655,796	— 3·06
Cardamoms	91,957	1·33	117,506	2·32	108,021	1·79	— 9,485	— 0·53
Other sorts	165,156	0·60	166,754	0·84	149,429	0·64	— 17,325	— 0·20
Total ..	23,494,387	56·42	24,738,923	60·87	23,459,327	59·58	— 1,279,596	— 1·29

Exports of *spices* contracted by 5 per cent in volume and 2 per cent in value, chillies alone showing an improvement.

Shipments of *pepper*, which formed more than half the total, declined by 6 per cent in quantity and 3 per cent in value, the average value having risen from As. 4–6 to As. 4–8 per lb. More than 90 per cent of the total pepper shipped was exported in the first quarter of the year and belonged to the excellent crop of 1914. During this

period exports were 150 per cent greater than those of the corresponding period of the previous year. The 1915 crop was poor, and, in spite of the high prices prevailing, shipments from July 1915 to the end of March 1916 amounted to only one-eighth of those in this period of the previous year. The restrictions placed on the export of pepper in February last further curtailed shipments and the final figures for the year, which opened so promisingly, were below those of 1914--15. There was a brisk demand from the United Kingdom and the United States of America, due, it is said, to the large requirements for preserving meat for the armies, and whereas the average exports to these two countries for the five years ending March 1914 were Rs. 3·17 and Rs. 5·34 lakhs respectively, there was a rise to Rs. 6·85 and Rs. 14·71 lakhs in 1914–15 and to Rs. 15·22 and Rs. 18·24 lakhs respectively, in 1915–16. Shipments to France and Italy on the other hand declined from a pre-war average of Rs. 7·39 and Rs. 6·8 lakhs respectively, to Rs. 1·51 and Rs. 2·13 lakhs respectively, in 1915–16. Formerly the average exports of pepper to Germany amounted to Rs. 6·26 lakhs.

Exports of *ginger* receded by 45 per cent both in quantity and in value.

There were larger shipments of *chillies* to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements.

Sugar.—Exports of *sugar* consisted mostly of unrefined sugar and amounted to 60,897 cwts. valued at Rs. 5·17 lakhs against 87,732 cwts. valued at Rs. 5·77 lakhs, a decrease of 31 per cent in quantity and 10 per cent in value. The area under sugarcane cultivation was 16 per cent more than in the previous year, but the estimated outturn showed a decrease of 10,000 tons, or 6 per cent. In the south of the Vizagapatam district the crop suffered from heavy and continuous rain with the result that the canes became water-logged and diseased. Exports to the United Kingdom declined from Rs. 1·79 lakhs to Rs. 0·25 lakh, while those to Ceylon increased from Rs. 2·69 lakhs to Rs. 3·53 lakhs. The average price of *jaggery* rose from Rs. 6–5–0 to Rs. 8–1–0 per cwt.

Tea.—The total exports amounted to 25·84 million lbs. valued at Rs. 173·76 lakhs against 22 million lbs. valued at Rs. 145·14 lakhs in 1914–15, an increase of 17 per cent in quantity and 20 per cent in value. The average price rose from As. 10–7 to As. 10–9 per lb. The acreage under tea was reported to be 68,288 in 1915 against 65,054 in 1914. The share of the United Kingdom rose from 60 to 82 per cent, an increase which is attributed to the prosperity of the working classes in England and to the Home Government's restrictions on the sale of liquors. Ceylon's share rose from 15 to 16 per cent, while that of Canada declined from 25 to 1 per cent, exports direct to Canada having ceased in May 1915.

Coffee.—

Coffee.	Average for five years ending 1913–14.		1914–15.		1915–16.		Increase or decrease in 1915–16.	
	Cwts.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwts.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwts.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwt.	Rupees Lakhs.
To United Kingdom ..	88,582	50·84	90,124	53·04	78,586	45·32	— 11,528	— 7·72
,, France	98,434	50·61	130,299	74·87	46,141	25·71	— 84,158	— 49·16
,, Ceylon	11,741	5·75	11,125	6·04	13,277	6·89	+ 2,152	+ 0·85
,, Native States in Arabia other than Muscat.	493	0·29	10,009	5·03	7,101	3·47	— 2,908	— 1·56
,, Victoria	5,243	2·89	6,955	4·01	6,983	4·39	+ 28	+ 0·38
,, Bahrein Islands ..	3,730	2·14	3,068	1·49	4,795	2·28	+ 1,727	+ 0·79
,, New South Wales ..	2,314	1·30	4,293	2·53	3,213	2·00	— 1,080	— 0·53
,, Austria-Hungary ..	10,604	6·25	8,287	4·99	..	..	— 8,287	— 4·99
,, Belgium	9,299	4·70	726	0·42	..	..	— 726	— 0·42
,, Germany	8,288	4·72	1,783	1·11	..	..	— 1,783	— 1·11
,, Turkey-Asiatic ..	4,824	2·58	2,168	1·21	..	..	— 2,168	— 1·21
,, other countries ..	6,352	3·36	5,481	3·22	4,245	2·36	— 1,236	— 0·86
Total ..	249,904	135·43	274,318	157·96	164,351	92·42	—109,967	— 65·54
Average price per cwt. according to shipping bills.	Rs. 54–3–0.		Rs. 57–9–0		Rs. 56–5–0.			

The coffee crops of 1914–15 and 1915–16 were only moderate and, as prices on the Continent were low and freights were high, exports were reduced by 40 per cent The United Kingdom's share rose from 33 to 48 per cent while that of France declined from 48 to 24 per cent.

Tobacco.—Exports of *tobacco* dropped slightly from 3·26 to 3·03 million lbs. in quantity, and from Rs. 9·47 lakhs to Rs. 8·64 lakhs in value. The trade in *leaf tobacco* amounted to 2·27 million lbs. valued at Rs. 4·28 lakhs. As usual the principal consumers were the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, to which exports to the value of Rs. 3·20 and Rs. 0·99 lakhs respectively, were sent.

Foreign Exports

Shipments of *cigars*, 88 per cent of which went to the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, further declined from 887,165 lbs. to 748,908 lbs. and from Rs. 4·76 to Rs. 4·25 lakhs in value. Higher grade cigars to the value of Rs. 0·66 lakh were exported to the United Kingdom against Rs. 0·45 lakh's worth in 1914–15.

II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.

The total value of exports under this head declined from Rs. 760·81 lakhs to Rs. 706·29 lakhs.

Hides and skins, raw.—

Hides and skins, raw.	Average for five years ending 1913–14.		1914–15.		1915–16.		Increase or decrease in 1915–16.	
	Cwts.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwts.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwts.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwts.	Rupees Lakhs.
Hides, raw	1,813	0·53	954	0·29	609	0·38	— 345	+ 0·09
Skins, raw—								
To United States ..	17,419	18·75	3,868	4·45	14,215	14·27	+ 10,347	+ 9·82
,, United Kingdom.	4,216	4·76	2,904	3·21	4,754	4·60	+ 1,850	+ 1·39
,, France ..	8,705	8·42	1,613	1·63	2,619	2·93	+ 1,006	+ 1·30
,, Victoria ..	3,346	2·83	1,399	1·45	2,063	2·05	+ 664	+ 0·60
,, Germany ..	7,932	7·61	4,744	4·42	..	..	— 4,744	— 4·42
,, other countries.	1,331	1·39	2,066	2·04	2,502	2·49	+ 436	+ 0·45
Total ..	42,949	43·76	16,594	17·20	26,153	26·34	+ 9,559	+ 9·14
Total, Hides and skins.	44,762	44·29	17,548	17·49	26,762	26·72	+ 9,214	+ 9·23

Exports of *raw hides* from the Madras Presidency are comparatively unimportant and there was a decline of 36 per cent in quantity and 31 per cent in value. Two-thirds of the total went to France and one-third to Ceylon.

Raw skins (98 per cent of which were goat skins) advanced by 58 per cent in weight and 53 per cent in value. Prior to the war the United States' share was on an average 41 per cent; it fell to 23 per cent in 1914–15 but reached 53 per cent in 1915–16. With the exception of Germany, whose share in 1914–15 was 29 per cent compared with a former average of 18 per cent, the shares of other countries have not altered much.

Metallic ores.—Shipments of *manganese ore*, which forms the chief item under this head, have been divided in previous years between the United Kingdom and Belgium, but in 1915–16 shipments went to the United Kingdom only and amounted to 2,000 tons valued at Rs. 0·18 lakh against 14,250 tons valued at Rs. 1·06 lakhs in 1914–15.

Oils.—With an increase of Rs. 4·53 lakhs the exports of oils totalled Rs. 53·68 lakhs. *Animal oils*, which consisted almost entirely of fish oils, declined from 220,839 gallons valued at Rs. 1·19 lakhs to 29,080 gallons valued at Rs. 0·23 lakh. Under *essential oils lemongrass oil* from South Malabar improved from 27,415 gallons to 30,976 gallons, while the value declined from Rs. 5·58 lakhs to Rs. 4·33 lakhs. Shipments to France and the United Kingdom were reduced from Rs. 2·99 and Rs. 1·15 lakhs to Rs. 1·40 and Rs. 1·0 lakh respectively, while those to the United States increased from Rs. 1·14 lakhs to Rs. 1·28 lakhs. Exports to Switzerland amounted to Rs. 0·60 lakh, whereas they were nil in the previous year. Under vegetable oils, exports of *coconut oil*, representing 72 per cent of all oils, advanced from 1·78 million gallons to 2·02 million gallons, or by 13 per cent, and from Rs. 35·96 lakhs to Rs. 38·57 lakhs, or by 7 per cent, in value; the average value fell from Rs. 2 to Rs. 1–14–0 per gallon. The increase is attributed to the large contracts for supplying the British and French Governments with glycerine which is manufactured from this oil. Shipments to the United States increased from Rs. 4·05 lakhs to Rs. 16·63 lakhs, but those to the United Kingdom dropped from Rs. 24·98 lakhs to Rs. 21·54 lakhs. The average exports for the five years prior to the war were as follows: Germany Rs. 8·76 lakhs, United States of America Rs. 8·60 lakhs, United Kingdom Rs. 6·15 lakhs and Sweden Rs. 3·04 lakhs.

Foreign Exports.

Exports of *castor oil* increased from 86,526 gallons valued at Rs. 1·12 lakhs to 384,305 gallons valued at Rs. 5·02 lakhs, owing to the heavy demands from the United Kingdom. Shipments of *groundnut oil* also increased from 203,091 gallons to 262,641 gallons valued at Rs. 3·07 and Rs. 4·18 lakhs respectively, due to larger shipments to Italy.

Seeds.—

Seeds.	Average for five years ending 1913–14.		1914–15.		1915–16.		Increase or decrease in 1915–16.	
	Cwts.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwts.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwts.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwts.	Rupees Lakhs.
Groundnuts—								
To France	2,767,513	226·83	1,912,145	158·72	2,897,602	205·35	+ 985,457	+ 46·63
,, Italy	8,800	1·23	80,971	4·47	53,465	4·26	− 27,506	− 0·21
,, Spain	2,759	0·22	5,504	0·50	47,451	2·98	+ 41,947	+ 2·48
,, United Kingdom.	33,421	2·61	49,734	2·64	15,890	1·26	− 33,844	− 1·38
,, Egypt	22,671	1·81	13,715	1·10	218	0·01	− 13,497	− 1·09
,, Austria-Hungary.	104,194	8·47	135,369	11·05	..	..	− 135,369	− 11·05
,, Germany ..	53,931	4·49	57,746	5·22			− 57,746	− 5·22
,, Belgium	125,368	10·78	40,110	3·61	..	..	− 40,110	− 3·61
,, other countries ..	7,640	0·50	7,855	0·44	10,102	0·50	+ 2,247	+ 0·06
Total ..	3,126,297	256·94	2,303,149	187·75	3,024,728	214·36	+ 721,579	+ 26·61
Copra or coconut kernel-								
To France	52,011	9·00	98,298	18·01	173,438	30·10	+ 75,140	+ 12·09
,, United Kingdom.	19,631	3·71	169,495	30·86	134,013	26·01	− 35,482	− 4·85
,, Holland	8,794	1·63	55,258	11·10	2,998	0·65	− 52,260	− 10·45
,, Germany ..	444,716	80·17	194,243	39·14	..	..	− 194,243	− 39·14
,, Russia	39,030	7·25	59,155	11·89			− 59,155	− 11·89
,, Belgium	41,546	7·14	45,013	8·96	..		− 45,013	− 8·96
,, Austria-Hungary.	2,389	0·42	12,966	2·99	..	..	− 12,966	− 2·99
,, other countries ..	3,258	0·57	294	0·02	1,611	0·28	+ 1,317	+ 0·26
Total ..	611,375	109·89	634,722	122·97	312,060	57·04	− 322,662	− 65·93
Castor—								
To United States ..	21,243	1·50	51,171	3·61	41,998	2·52	− 9,173	− 1·09
,, United Kingdom.	173,744	12·47	46,972	3·22	32,132	2·05	− 14,840	− 1·17
,, France	53,968	3·83	6,582	0·46	7,012	0·46	+ 430	..
,, Italy	16,553	1·20	4,390	0·30	7,435	0·44	+ 3,045	+ 0·14
,, other countries ..	25,643	1·79	12,299	0·86	20,043	1·43	+ 7,744	+ 0·57
Total ..	291,151	20·79	121,414	8·45	108,620	6·90	− 12,794	− 1·55
Essential oil-seeds ..	38,085	3·30	40,613	3·53	30,089	3·90	− 10,524	+ 0·37
Sesamum (til or jinjili)—								
To Ceylon	14,618	1·43	19,051	1·89	20,069	1·80	+ 1,018	− 0·09
,, France	48,667	3·87	..	..	..	..	..	
,, Austria-Hungary.	16,263	1·59	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, other countries. ..	11,652	0·95	24	0·01	255	0·03	+ 231	+ 0·02
Total ..	91,200	7·84	19,075	1·90	20,324	1·83	+ 1,249	− 0·07
Cotton—								
To Ceylon	33,883	1·34	33,870	1·48	35,320	1·40	+ 1,450	− 0·08
,, United Kingdom.	117,212	4·14	1,339	0·05	6,762	0·21	+ 5,423	+ 0·16
,, other countries ..	1,034	0·07	1,203	0·05	1,138	0·04	− 65	− 0·01
Total ..	152,129	5·55	36,412	1·58	43,220	1·65	+ 6,808	+ 0·07
Other sorts	105,101	8·05	48,805	3·55	12,074	0·94	− 36,731	− 2·61
Total, Seeds ..	4,415,338	412·36	3,204,190	329·73	3,551,115	286·62	+ 346,925	− 43·11

Seeds, including *copra*, represented 12 per cent of the total exports of Indian produce; there was an improvement of 10 per cent in quantity, but the value decreased by 13 per cent.

Groundnuts.—Exports rose by 31 per cent in quantity and 14 per cent in value, the average value having fallen from Rs. 8–2–0 to Rs. 7–1–0 per cwt. The area under groundnuts was 23 per cent below that of the previous year, and the total yield was estimated at 633,000 tons, an increase of 9 per cent. The season has been generally good, especially in the Deccan and the Central districts. Shipments during the first four months were unusually small, but for the remainder of the year there was a great improvement and shipments showed an increase above normal of 125 per cent in quantity and 135 per cent in value. At the beginning of 1915 prices were very low but they rose rapidly from Rs. 20 per candy in March to Rs. 36-8 in July and stood at Rs. 35 at the close of the year. Four-fifths of the total were consigned to Marseilles, and freights to this port have risen enormously since the outbreak of the

war; thus 23*s*. 9*d*. per ton was quoted in July 1914 and 55*s*. in January 1915. At the beginning of the year under review the rate was 87*s*. 6*d*. per ton, but owing to the scarcity of tonnage and the depredations of enemy submarines in the Mediterranean, rates increased rapidly to 125*s*. in November, to 160*s*. in January and to 180*s*. in March 1916. Exports to France (144,880 tons) improved by 51 per cent in quantity and 29 per cent in value. Shipments to Italy (2,673 tons) and the United Kingdom (794 tons) declined by 33 and 68 per cent respectively. In 1914–15 shipments of groundnuts to Bengal were heavy, as the oil expressed from them was used for adulterating mustard and rape seed oils, the price of which was unusually high. During 1915–16, however, the harvest of mustard and rape seed was good and consequently the demand for groundnuts from this Presidency decreased and 23,398 tons went to Calcutta as against 49,819 tons.

The following table compares the foreign export trade in groundnuts of the principal ports of this Presidency:—

Groundnuts.	1913–14.		1914–15.		1915–16.		Percentage.
	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.	
From Madras	72,653	128·00	38,704	58·21	75,636	110·52	50·0
,, Cuddalore	48,195	85·08	35,874	60·00	42,923	56·20	28·4
,, Negapatam	32,388	57·39	16,647	29·24	19,805	30·27	13·1
,, Porto Novo	25,030	44·48	20,717	36·36	12,476	16·97	8·2
,, Calingapatam, Bimlipatam and Vizagapatam	17,531	27·43	2,972	3·66	25	0·03	0·1
,, other ports	1,521	2·11	243	0·28	371	0·37	0·2
Total ..	197,318	344·49	115,157	187·75	151,236	214·36	100·0

Exports from the chief port to foreign ports almost doubled. This increase was, however, partly counterbalanced by smaller shipments to Calcutta and the total quantity shipped at Madras was 97,535 tons compared with 87,975 tons in 1914–15, an increase of 11 per cent.

Exports from Pondicherry amounted to 42,238 tons against 51,490 tons in 1914–15, a decrease of 18 per cent.

Copra or coconut kernel.—This trade has suffered as severely as any through the war, exports having declined by 51 per cent in quantity and 54 per cent in value. Germany used to be by far the largest buyer of copra, Belgium and Russia standing next upon the list; and to none of these countries have shipments been made since August 1914. The loss, amounting to Rs. 65·93 lakhs, was to some extent, however, counterbalanced by increased export of coconut oil. Scarcity of tonnage and the consequent high freight rates brought down the local price from Rs. 19–6–0 to Rs. 18–4–0 per cwt. It was pointed out in last year's review that the manufacture of vegetable margarine was receiving considerable attention in England; but, although the United Kingdom's share of the total exports of copra rose in 1915–16 from 27 per cent to 43 per cent, yet the actual quantity of kernels exported to the United Kingdom diminished by 35,500 cwts. France increased her share from 15 to 56 per cent, this Presidency gaining at the expense of the Philippine Islands. 48 per cent of the total exports were shipped from Cochin and 21 per cent each from Calicut and Badagara.

The following table shows the foreign trade in the several products of the coconut palm during the past three years:—

Coconut products.	1913-14.		1914–15.		1915–16.		Increase or decrease in 1915–16.	
	Quantity.	Rupees Lakhs.	Quantity.	Rupees Lakhs.	Quantity.	Rupees Lakhs.	Quantity.	Rupees Lakhs.
Coir manufactures. Cwts.	765,787	88·07	470,701	56·27	536,157	63·19	+ 65,456	+ 6·92
Copra .. ,,	761,726	155·46	634,722	122·97	312,060	57·04	— 322,662	— 65·93
Coconut oil .. Galls.	1,060,139	22·48	1,783,523	35·96	2,015,657	38·57	+ 232,134	+ 2·61
Coir rope .. Cwts.	16,531	1·82	9,173	1·03	13,575	1·48	+ 3,402	+ 0·45
Coir fibre .. ,,	14,053	1·65	4,608	0·50	5,230	0·52	+ 622	+ 0·02
Coconuts .. No.	70,813	0·05	66,982	0·03	163,150	0·07	+ 96,168	+ 0·04
Coconut poonac .. Cwts.	81,057	3·93	60,958	2·78	1,328	0·05	— 59,630	— 2·73
Total ..	..	273·46	..	219·54	..	160·92	..	— 58·62

Castor seed.—The crop was a very poor one and exports were the smallest on record, showing a decline of 11 per cent in quantity and 18 per cent in value. Larger shipments of castor oil have in some measure made up for this decrease.

Essential oilseeds.—Exports again declined by 27 per cent in quantity as there were fewer shipments of *coriander seed*, the value of which, however, continued to show an increase.

Sesamum (til or jinjili).—The area under *jinjili* cultivation was 3½ per cent more than in the previous year and the output showed an increase of 17 per cent. Exports rose by 6 per cent in quantity although the value fell by 4 per cent.

Cotton seeds.—There was an increase in shipments to the United Kingdom and the total exports improved by 18 per cent in quantity and 5 per cent in value.

Niger seeds.—Only 310 tons, valued at Rs. 0·35 lakh, were exported, a shortage of 1,452 tons valued at Rs. 2 lakhs. Considerable quantities of *niger seed* formerly went to Germany.

Textile materials.—

Cotton, raw.	Average for five years ending 1913–14.		1914–15.		1915–16.		Increase or decrease in 1915–16.	
	Cwts.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwts.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwts.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwts.	Rupees Lakhs.
To Japan	351,090	141·25	188,960	71·97	232,170	69·72	+ 43,210	− 2·25
,, Italy	47,515	19·47	54,958	18·91	147,244	46·68	+ 92,386	+ 27·77
,, United Kingdom ..	154,139	64·30	81,721	30·43	111,966	34·73	+ 30,245	+ 4·30
,, China (including Hongkong).	16,694	6·67	9,001	3·51	30,149	9·00	+ 21,148	+ 5·49
,, Spain	10,673	4·41	7,554	2·97	16,568	5·40	+ 9,014	+ 2·43
,, France	29,355	11·00	43,076	15·30	7,877	2·34	− 35,199	− 12·96
,, Indo-China ..	2,140	0·87	..	..	7,630	2·68	+ 7,630	+ 2·68
,, Ceylon	3,325	1·21	2,319	0·81	7,189	2·04	+ 4,870	+ 1·23
,, Switzerland ..	.	..	994	0·35	5,513	1·51	+ 4,519	+ 1·16
,, Belgium	180,531	67·82	110,892	39·67	.	..	− 110,892	− 39·67
,, Germany . ..	65,980	25·72	55,749	21·21	..	..	− 55,749	− 21·21
,, Austria-Hungary ..	45,959	17·70	46,770	17·51	..	..	− 46,770	− 17·51
,, Russia	299	0·12	7,731	3·13	..	..	− 7,731	− 3·13
,, Holland	16,420	6·09	1,893	0·69	..	..	− 1,893	− 0·69
,, other countries ..	2,866	1·19	675	0·27	..	..	− 675	− 0·27
Total ..	926,986	367·82	612,293	226·73	566,406	174·10	− 45,887	− 52·63

Exports of *raw cotton* fell by 8 per cent in volume and 23 per cent in value.

Shipments during the first four months amounted to 196,822 cwts. valued at Rs. 57·98 lakhs against 522,746 cwts. valued at Rs. 198·44 lakhs during the corresponding months of 1914–15, a decrease of 62 per cent in quantity and 71 per cent in value. The remaining eight months of the year showed a decided recovery and shipments were four times as great as those in the corresponding period of the previous year; in spite of this, however, there was a net decline for the whole year. The area under *cotton* cultivation was estimated at 2,188,000 acres, an increase of 4 per cent. The estimated yield was 357,000 bales, an increase of 46 per cent. The distribution and output of the different trade descriptions of *cotton* were as follows:—

Cotton, raw.	Estimated area under cotton.	Estimated yield.	Total shipments.
	Acres.	Bales.	Cwt.
Tinnevellys	671,500	145,900	372,921
Salems, including Cambodias	279,900	47,700	} 115,922
Northerns and Westerns	944,600	114,700	
Cocanadas	275,100	46,400	77,563
Others	17,300	1,800	..
Total ..	2,188,400	356,500	566,406

Prices improved in sympathy with the rise in price in foreign markets. The spot price of middling American cotton rose from 5*s*. 8*d*. in April 1915 to 7*s*. 8*d*. at the end of December. Shipments to Japan rose by 23 per cent and those to China increased threefold. The increase in both these cases was probably due to the relatively low freights from India to the Far East which enabled Indian cotton to oust American cotton from those markets. Partial failure of the Chinese cotton crop also accounted for the larger imports into that country. The Japanese have been very active in sending large quantities of cotton manufactures to China, the Straits Settlements and India at the expense of Lancashire goods and this created larger demands in Japan for raw material. The increase of 37 per cent in the case of exports to the United Kingdom was due to the larger demand for Indian cotton when the price was low. The larger amounts for Italy and France were mainly for military requirements.

Hemp, raw.—Exports improved from 2,298 tons valued at Rs. 7·16 lakhs to 2,350 tons valued at Rs. 7·85 lakhs, of which two-thirds went to the United Kingdom and one-third to Italy.

Jute, raw.—The so-called jute exported from this Presidency is not true jute (*Corchorus*) but belongs to the genus *Hibiscus*. Exports further declined from 6,822 tons to 5,867 tons in quantity and from Rs. 14·23 lakhs to Rs. 12·60 lakhs in value. Shipments during the first ten months showed an increase owing to the larger stocks of the previous year having been shipped during the year under review, while exports during the last two months showed a considerable decrease. Exports were almost entirely restricted to the United Kingdom.

Wood and timber.—With an increase of Rs. 6·90 lakhs the total value stood at Rs. 14·19 lakhs. Exports of *teak* and other timber amounted to Rs. 1·92 lakhs against Rs. 2·46 lakhs, and of *sandalwood* to Rs. 12·27 lakhs against Rs. 4·65 lakhs. The United States and the United Kingdom received sandalwood to the value of Rs. 8·28 and Rs. 3·52 lakhs respectively, compared with Rs. 1·55 lakhs each in 1914–15. The increase was brought about by the clearance of the accumulated stocks in the Mysore forests. The average value of exports to Germany before the war was Rs. 5·85 lakhs.

Miscellaneous—*Rubber.*—

Year.	Average price per lb.		Cwts.	Rupees Lakhs.
	RS.	A.		
1909–10	4	10	376	1·95
1910–11	5	2	1,414	8·13
1911–12	4	3	4,866	22·98
1912–13	4	2	8,888	40 78
1913–14	3	7	15,959	61·31
1914–15	2	12	23,886	72·98
1915–16	2	7	35,593	95·96

Exports of *raw rubber* again showed an expansion of 50 per cent in quantity, while the value increased by 31 per cent. The increase was due to a larger acreage of rubber trees coming into bearing. The average value declined from Rs. 306 to Rs. 270 per cwt. Shipments to the United Kingdom and Ceylon rose from Rs. 51·63 to Rs. 63·65 lakhs and from Rs. 21·22 lakhs to Rs. 28·90 lakhs respectively. The United States was a new customer and received Rs. 3·39 lakhs' worth.

Fibre for brushes and brooms consisted principally of palmyra fibre shipped from Cocanada, Tuticorin and Calicut and amounted to Rs. 17·28 lakhs against Rs. 15·50 lakhs in 1914–15, the chief consumer being the United Kingdom. There was very little variation under *manures*, which amounted to Rs. 8·05 lakhs. Shipments of *bones* amounted to Rs. 3·08 lakhs, *fish manures and guano* to Rs. 2·16 lakhs and *other manures* to Rs. 2·80 lakhs against Rs. 4·63, 1·40 and 2·25 lakhs respectively, in 1914–15.

The quantity of *mica* exported further declined from 277 to 257 tons, i.e. by 5 per cent and the value from Rs. 4·72 lakhs to Rs. 3·75 lakhs, or by 20 per cent; shipments were confined to the United Kingdom.

Foregn Exports.

III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.

The total value under this head increased from Rs. 621·09 lakhs to Rs. 875·92 lakhs.

Chemicals, drugs and medicines.—Exports of *cinchona bark* amounted to 607,807 lbs. valued at Rs. 1·30 lakhs against 642,987 lbs. valued at Rs. 1·43 lakhs in 1914–15, the United Kingdom being the sole consumer. Exports of *nux vomica* improved from 1,235 tons valued at Rs. 1·56 lakhs to 2,225 tons valued at Rs. 3·28 lakhs and were divided between the United Kingdom and the United States. Shipments of *senna* rose from 742 tons to 1,599 tons, and from Rs. 2·73 lakhs to Rs. 7·49 lakhs in value. The United Kingdom bought to the value of Rs. 5·80 lakhs; shortly after the outbreak of the war the export of *senna* was prohibited altogether but this embargo was modified to allow shipments to the United Kingdom, allied and certain neutral countries. The world's chief sources of this drug, which enters largely into medicinal prescriptions, are the Soudan and the Tinnevelly district and there has been a very active demand for it.

Dyes and colours.—There was a remarkable revival in the export trade in *dyeing and tanning substances* which expanded from Rs. 19·61 lakhs to Rs 116·69 lakhs.

The story of the triumph of synthetic indigo over the natural product need not be repeated here. The war has now brought a reverse of fortunes by diminishing the world's supplies of coal-tar dyes and consequently creating a great demand again for vegetable dyes. The prices quoted for Indian *indigo* have far exceeded those of twenty years ago, when there was a flourishing trade in this produce. Thus in 1895 the price was Rs. 225 per cwt. and touched its lowest point in 1905 at Rs. 142. After the war the price rose rapidly from Rs. 164 to Rs. 253 in 1915, but the average value for the year under review was as much as Rs. 416 per cwt. As regards quantity 3,120 tons were exported in 1895–96 and the average for the decade ending 1905–06 was 1,476 tons. Thereafter the exports steadily decreased and the average for the five years immediately before the war was 124 tons. Shipments in 1915–16 rose from 270 tons valued at Rs. 13·67 lakhs to 1,308 tons valued at Rs. 108·77 lakhs.

The total area under *indigo* in 1915–16 is reported to have been 182,800 acres, which is more than double the actual area sown in 1914–15. The estimated total yield was 24,700 cwts., or 82 per cent above the estimate (13,600 cwts.) of the previous year. There was an eager demand for all the available supplies and 83 per cent of the exports went to the United Kingdom and 8 and 4 per cent respectively, to Egypt and the United States of America.

Coastwise exports also increased and about 106 tons were shipped to Bengal.

Exports of *myrobalans*, mostly to the United Kingdom, advanced from Rs. 2·29 lakhs to Rs. 2·32 lakhs. Exports of *turmeric* rose from Rs. 2·23 lakhs to Rs. 3·83 lakhs and were shipped chiefly to the Straits Settlements and Ceylon.

Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather.—The total exports of *tanned hides and skins* improved by 22 per cent in weight and 21 per cent in value.—

Hides and skins.	Average for five years ending 1913–14.		1914–15.		1915–16.		Increase or decrease in 1914–15.	
	Cwts.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwts	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwts.	Rupees Lakhs.	Cwts.	Rupees Lakhs.
Hides, tanned or dressed—								
To United Kingdom.	151,339	122·44	169,079	178·84	222,336	236·48	+ 53,257	+ 57·64
,, other countries ..	779	0·63	1,184	1·04	82	0·10	— 1,102	— 0·94
Total, Hides ..	152,118	123·07	170,263	179·88	222,418	236·58	+ 52,155	+ 56·70
Skins, tanned or dressed—								
To United Kingdom.	84,168	173·15	73,918	143·95	62,560	126·01	— 11,358	— 17·94
,, United States ..	15,246	29·13	13,135	26·00	35,440	72·04	+ 22,305	+ 46·04
,, Japan	7,565	12·77	7,498	13·92	4,824	8·91	— 2,674	— 5·01
,, Straits Settlements	2,884	4·97	1,764	3·42	1,747	3·69	— 17	+ 0·27
,, Germany ..	2,140	5·43	718	1·89	..	..	— 718	— 1·89
,, other countries ..	1,587	2·79	439	0·70	495	0·86	+ 56	+ 0·16
Total, Skins ..	113,590	228·24	97,472	189·88	105,066	211·51	+ 7,594	+ 21·63
Total, Hides and skins.	265,708	351·31	267,735	369·76	327,484	448·09	+ 59,749	+ 78·33

Tanned hides improved by 31 per cent both in weight and in value. Prior to the war large quantities of raw hides were exported to Germany from Calcutta, but when this outlet was closed stocks accumulated in Calcutta, Agra, Cawnpore and other Northern hide-producing centres. Tanners in this Presidency purchased large quantities of these hides and tanned them, and shippers bought freely and sent heavy consignments to the United Kingdom. The demand at home, however, was only moderate and as the London market became overstocked there was a serious decline in values. The majority of these stocks were required for military purposes but when the army contracts were completed the demand fell still further as there were not enough curriers available to work up the partly tanned Madras kips for ordinary commercial purposes. The export of tanned hides was allowed only to the United Kingdom, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements.

Exports of *tanned skins* expanded by 8 per cent in quantity and 11 per cent in value. *Goat skins* improved by 20 per cent in quantity and *sheep skins* by 3 per cent. Shipments of *goat skins* to the United States increased fourfold, while those to the United Kingdom declined by 21 per cent. Formerly German buyers purchased the bulk of the skins sold in the London market for their trade in finished leather goods. After war broke out many difficulties stood in the way of English manufacturers making any determined efforts to capture this trade. American firms, however, seized this opportunity and made arrangements for shipments direct to the United States instead of *via* London. Under *sheep skins* the United Kingdom received to the value of Rs. 48·73 lakhs, the United States Rs. 19·66 lakhs and Japan Rs. 8·86 lakhs, against Rs. 45·6'', 11·99 and 13·55 lakhs respectively, in the previous year.

Exports of other skins, chiefly *calf skins*, declined from 10,131 cwts. to 7,189 cwts. and these were as usual almost entirely confined to the United Kingdom. The following table shows in detail the quantity and average price of the different kinds of hides and skins exported :—

Tanned hides and skins.	1914–15.			1915–16.		
	Cwts.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rate per lb.	Cwts.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rate per lb.
Hides, tanned or dressed—			RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.
Cow hides	148,022	160·00	0 15 5	198,900	215·59	0 15 6
Buffalo hides	22,240	19·88	0 12 9	23,504	20·98	0 12 9
Other hides	1	..	..	14	0 01	0 10 5
Total, Hides ..	170,263	179·88	0 15 1	222,418	236·58	0 15 3
Skins, tanned or dressed—						
Goat skins	47,591	102·64	1 14 10	57,045	122·00	1 14 7
Sheep skins	39,750	75·21	1 11 0	40,832	81·47	1 12 4
Other skins	10,131	12·03	1 1 0	7,189	8·04	1 0 0
Total, Skins ..	97,472	189·88	1 11 10	105,066	211·51	1 12 9
Total, Hides and Skins ..	267,735	369·76	1 3 9	327,484	448·09	1 4 0

Yarns and textile fabrics.—Exports of *cotton twist and yarn* improved in quantity from 3·88 million lbs. to 5·96 million lbs., or by 54 per cent, and in value from Rs. 16·58 lakhs to Rs. 25·86 lakhs, or by 56 per cent. The increase is attributed to the resumption of ordinary shipments to Shanghai which had ceased during the first four months of the war, and also to the comparatively low freight rates. Exports of *cotton piece-goods* rose from 20·95 million yards valued at Rs. 76·86 lakhs to 28·63 million yards valued at Rs. 110·64 lakhs, an increase of 36 per cent in quantity and 44 per cent in value. *Grey goods*, chiefly to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, improved from Rs. 2·05 lakhs to Rs. 2·67 lakhs. Under *coloured goods* lungis and saris rose from Rs. 72·04 lakhs to Rs. 103·50 lakhs and other sorts from Rs. 2·50 lakhs to Rs. 4·05 lakhs. The Straits Settlements absorbed coloured goods to the value of Rs. 72·54 lakhs, Ceylon Rs. 23·25 lakhs, Sumatra Rs. 5·71 lakhs, Federated Malay States Rs. 3·97 lakhs, and Java Rs. 1·05 lakhs, against Rs. 55·16, 15·05, 2·20, 0·94, and 0·62 lakhs respectively, in the previous year. The export trade in *handkerchiefs* made by handlooms in the north of the Presidency advanced from Rs. 8·21 lakhs to Rs. 13·73 lakhs; almost all of these went to the United Kingdom for ultimate consumption in Africa.

Exports of *woollen goods* rose from Rs. 2·70 lakhs to Rs. 3·60 lakhs. Carpets and rugs improved from Rs. 1·71 lakhs to Rs. 2·09 lakhs and other sorts of woollen goods from Rs. 0·99 lakh to Rs. 1·46 lakhs.

Miscellaneous.—Exports of *coir manufactures* (coir yarn, matting, etc.), amounted to Rs. 63·19 lakhs as compared with Rs. 56·27 lakhs in 1914–15. The principal consumers were the United Kingdom (Rs. 38·32 lakhs), Holland (Rs. 6·59 lakhs), United States (Rs. 5·74 lakhs), France (Rs. 2·99 lakhs), Portugal (Rs. 1·97 lakhs), and Italy (Rs. 1·49 lakhs), against Rs. 28·13, 3·37, 5·68, 2·37, 1·91 and 0·73 lakhs respectively, in the previous year. Formerly Rs. 22·55 lakhs' worth was consumed by Germany.

Oil-cakes to the value of Rs. 51·51 lakhs were exported against Rs. 42·19 lakhs in 1914–15. Sesamum cake amounted to Rs. 25·36 lakhs, groundnut cake to Rs. 20·08 lakhs, castor cake to Rs. 5·92 lakhs and coconut cake to Rs. 0·05 lakh. The average shipments of oil-cakes to Germany for the three years ending 1913–14 amounted to Rs. 12·73 lakhs.

IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED.

The total value of exports under this head rose from Rs. 56·25 lakhs to Rs. 64·64 lakhs.

Animals, living—

Animals.	1914–15.		1915–16.		Increase or decrease in 1915–16.	
	Number.	Rupees Lakhs.	Number.	Rupees Lakhs.	Number.	Rupees Lakhs.
Sheep and goats ..	97,308	8·26	95,119	9·57	— 2,189	+ 1·31
Cattle, exclusive of sheep and goats	15,962	7·83	12,128	5·33	— 3,834	— 2·50
Poultry	134,093	0·92	162,409	0·91	+ 28,316	— 0·01
Horses	10	0·03	12	0·04	+ 2	+ 0·01
Other kinds	126	0·02	770	0·01	+ 644	— 0·01
Total ..	247,499	17·06	270,438	15·86	+ 22,939	— 1·20

The total exports amounted to Rs. 15·86 lakhs as compared with Rs. 17·06 lakhs in the previous year. Ceylon accounted for a value of Rs. 12·11 lakhs and the Straits Settlements for Rs. 3·52 lakhs, against Rs. 13·79 lakhs and Rs. 2·22 lakhs respectively, in 1914–15.

Articles exported by post improved from Rs. 33·03 lakhs to Rs. 40·39 lakhs.

RE-EXPORTS.

The value of *re-exports* improved from Rs. 15·14 lakhs to Rs. 21·59 lakhs and exceeded the figure for 1913–14 by Rs. 1 lakh. Cotton piece-goods sent to the Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States and Ceylon accounted for Rs. 8·98 lakhs, or 41 per cent, and articles by post for Rs. 6·75 lakhs, or 31 per cent.

TREASURE.

Most of the gold brought from Europe and Egypt to this Presidency comes by rail from Bombay. The imports by sea therefore bear little relation to the actual quantities of treasure received.

Gold.—The average *imports* of gold prior to the war amounted to Rs. 38·3 lakhs, but, owing to the restricted imports of sovereigns, the value dropped to Rs. 0·95 lakh in 1914–15 and only 29 sovereigns were imported in 1915–16.

Exports of gold declined from Rs. 23·63 lakhs to Rs. 2·33 lakhs, of which Rs. 2·3 lakhs represented sovereigns shipped to the Straits Settlements. In 1914–15 Rs. 22·57 lakhs' worth of sovereigns were sent to Ceylon, whereas only 23 sovereigns went to that colony in 1915–16.

Silver.—*Imports* of silver declined from Rs. 17·93 lakhs to Rs. 2·87 lakhs. The quantity of bar silver, almost the whole of which came from the United Kingdom, amounted to 144,760 ounces valued at Rs. 2·57 lakhs against 921,027 ounces valued at Rs. 17·84 lakhs. Imports of Government of India rupees amounted to Rs. 28,000 against Rs. 6,931.

Exports of silver consisted mostly of rupees shipped to Ceylon (Rs. 30 lakhs), the Federated Malay States (Rs. 1·35 lakhs) and the Straits Settlements (Rs. 0·88 lakh), and were valued at Rs. 32·23 lakhs compared with Rs. 43·94 lakhs in 1914–15 and Rs. 82·38 lakhs in 1913–14.

GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.

The total value of *Government stores* imported and exported amounted to Rs. 63·13 lakhs and Rs. 1·55 lakhs respectively, as compared with Rs. 36·27 lakhs and Rs. 3·57 lakhs in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 26·86 lakhs under imports was brought about by larger receipts of chemicals (+ Rs. 12·19 lakhs), horses (+ Rs. 8·74 lakhs), metals (+ Rs. 3·25 lakhs), woollen goods (+ Rs. 2 lakhs), apparel (+ Rs. 1·97 lakhs), medicines and narcotics (+ 1·55 lakhs) and flax manufactures (+ Rs. 1·19 lakhs). There was a fall in the imports of instruments (— Rs. 2·21 lakhs) and machinery (— Rs. 1·15 lakhs). With the exception of horses from Victoria most of the imports were from the United Kingdom. In 1914–15 a number of horses were bought by the Madras War Fund Committee and sent to the Front and the export figures of that year were in consequence about Rs. 2 lakhs more than those of 1915–16.

SHIPPING.

Vessels.		Average for five years ending 1913–14.		1914–15.		1915–16.		Increase or decrease in 1915–16.	
		Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Entered—									
With cargoes..	British	682	1,429,035	856	1,095,309	868	925,400	+ 12	— 169,909
	British Indian	130	15,206	122	13,393	107	17,752	— 15	+ 4,359
	Foreign ..	116	349,129	65	201,831	36	103,491	— 29	— 98,340
	Native Craft ..	258	16,557	157	9,343	188	11,285	+ 31	+ 1,942
	Total ..	1,186	1,809,927	1,200	1,319,876	1,199	1,057,928	— 1	— 261,948
In ballast ..	British	96	124,741	224	107,307	288	139,703	+ 64	+ 32,396
	British Indian	104	10,762	117	11,740	105	11,407	— 12	— 333
	Foreign ..	5	11,925	6	14,842	4	9,908	— 2	— 4,934
	Native Craft ..	263	14,334	254	12,747	291	16,948	+ 37	+ 4,201
	Total ..	468	161,762	601	146,636	688	177,966	+ 87	+ 31,330
	Total, Entered ..	1,654	1,971,689	1,801	1,466,512	1,887	1,235,894	+ 86	— 230,618
Cleared—									
With cargoes..	British	699	1,516,108	986	1,179,018	1,182	1,163,444	+ 196	— 15,574
	British Indian..	207	23,324	208	23,079	197	23,486	— 11	+ 407
	Foreign ..	97	276,278	61	178,684	44	128,384	— 17	— 50,300
	Native Craft ..	483	32,650	422	24,321	508	34,143	+ 86	+ 9,822
	Total ..	1,486	1,848,360	1,677	1,405,102	1,931	1,349,457	+ 254	— 55,645
In ballast ..	British	92	134,119	106	85,202	11	32,256	— 95	— 52,946
	British Indian..	23	2,834	12	1,225	15	1,671	+ 3	+ 446
	Foreign ..	1	1,274	6	11,012	3	5,853	— 3	— 5,159
	Native Craft ..	87	2,561	26	1,145	33	1,604	+ 7	+ 459
	Total ..	203	140,788	150	98,584	62	41,384	— 88	— 57,200
	Total, Cleared ..	1,689	1,989,148	1,827	1,503,686	1,993	1,390,841	+ 166	— 112,845
	Grand Total ..	3,343	3,960,837	3,628	2,970,198	3,880	2,626,735	+ 252	— 343,463

The particulars given in the above table are for the whole Presidency and relate to *shipping* entering from, and clearing to, foreign ports. It should be explained that vessels calling at Madras *en route* to Calcutta are treated as foreign entries and coasting clearances and *vice versa*.

The average tonnage per vessel was 677 tons, or 142 tons less than in the previous year and 508 tons less than the average for the preceding five years, due in part to the smaller tonnage of the steamers plying daily between Dhanushkodi and Talaimannar. Excluding these ferry boats the average tonnage of the British vessels entering and clearing was 1,775 tons per vessel, and that of foreign vessels 2,846 tons.

Of the 40 vessels which entered under foreign colours 15 were Dutch, 6 Norwegian, 5 Swedish, 4 Italian, 2 French, 2 Greek, 2 Japanese, 2 Russian, 1 American and 1 Belgian.

The tonnage of the British vessels amounted to 86 per cent of the whole against 83 per cent in 1914–15. Foreign vessels claimed 9 per cent instead of 13 per cent. The shares of British Indian vessels and of Native craft were 2 and 3 per cent respectively, against 2 per cent in each case in the previous year. The number of Native craft engaged in the foreign trade rose from 859 to 1,020 thus—British 181 British Indian 756 and Foreign 83, and the tonnage from 47,556 to 63,980.

DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN TRADE BY COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.			Total of imports and exports.			Percentage which the total of one country bears to the whole.	
	Average for five years ending 1913-14.	1914-15	1915-16.	Average for five years ending 1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15	1915-16	Increase or decrease in 1915-16.	1914-15	1915-16.
	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.		
British Empire—											
United Kingdom ..	803·29	856·12	762·70	639·92	740·01	946·57	1,596·13	1,709·27	+ 113·14	46·76	47·33
Ceylon	56·56	58·96	69·15	392·93	479·46	644·59	538·42	713·74	+ 175·32	15·78	19·76
Straits Settlements (including Labuan).	45·89	70·91	71·63	102·10	97·18	127·39	168·09	199·02	+ 30·93	4·92	5·51
Mauritius and Dependencies	4·06	5·19	10·87	14·43	26·50	28·00	31·69	3[illegible]·87	+ 7·18	0·93	1·08
Victoria	5·97	8·30	12·70	7·54	7·85	8·87	16·15	21·57	+ 5·42	0·47	0·60
Federated Malay States	0·10	0·33	0·60	9·93	7·93	13·03	8·26	13·63	+ 5·37	0·24	0·38
Natal	1·02	0·10	2·06	3·11	2·48	5·15	2·58	7·21	+ 4·63	0·08	0·20
New South Wales ..	1·18	0·52	0·27	3·33	5·84	5·66	6·36	5·93	− 0·43	0·18	0·16
Western Australia ..	6·12	8·15	3·09	0 45	0·42	0·41	8·57	3·50	− 5·07	0·25	0·10
Bahrein Islands ..	..	..	..	3·43	2·24	3·45	2·24	3·45	+ 1·21	0·07	0.09
Canada	0·01	0·01	..	31·17	33·63	2·55	33·64	2·55	− 31·09	0·99	0·07
Aden and Dependencies.	0·08	0·03	0·03	1·53	0·65	0·65	0·68	0·68	..	0·02	0·02
Hongkong	2·08	0·51	0·19	1·03	3·68	0·02	4·19	0·21	− 3·98	0·12	0·01
Other British Possessions.	0·77	0·17	0·32	7·39	5·10	4·18	5·27	4·50	− 0·77	C·15	0·12
Total, British Empire ..	927·13	1,009·30	933·61	1,218·29	1,412·97	1,790·52	2,422·27	2,724·13	+ 301·86	70·96	75·43
Foreign countries—											
Europe—											
France	39·98	29·38	42·35	341·29	283·54	279·14	312·92	321·49	+ 8·57	9·11	8·90
Italy	2·33	1 62	1·70	36·27	34·76	61·93	36·38	63·63	+ 27·25	1·07	1·76
Sweden	10·23	9·54	13·89	3·96	3·64	..	13·18	13·89	+ 0·71	0·39	0·38
Holland	4·39	2·89	4·45	20·36	18·33	7·44	21·22	11·89	− 9·33	0·62	0·33
Spain	0·20	0·19	0·23	4·91	3·53	8·80	3·72	9·03	+ 5·31	0·11	0·25
Switzerland ..	1·36	0·82	1·87	0·01	0·96	3·76	1·78	5·63	+ 3·85	0·05	0·16
Norway	2·14	2·35	4·55	0·37	0 70	0·82	3·05	5·37	+ 2·32	0·09	0·15
Germany	62·36	44·84	3·64	211·22	98·72	..	143·56	3·64	− 139·92	4·26	0·10
Portugal	0·09	0·04	0·05	3·37	1·94	2·03	1·98	2·08	+ 0·10	0·06	0·06
Belgium	44·87	17·99	1·73	108·60	58·49	..	76·48	1·73	− 74·75	2·24	0·05
Russia	2 86	0·01	0·01	7·81	15·27	1·52	15·28	1·53	− 13·75	0·45	0·04
Austria-Hungary ..	24·52	12·34	0·02	37·68	37·57	..	49·91	0·02	− 49·89	1·46	..
Other countries ..	0·11	0·15	0·50	0·72	0·26	0·41	0·41	0·91	+ 0·50	0·01	0·03
Total, Europe ..	195·44	122·16	74·99	776·57	557·71	365·85	679·89	440·84	− 239·03	19·92	12·21
Asia—											
Japan	8·40	16·32	23·70	154·56	86·94	82·52	103·26	106·22	+ 2·96	3·03	2·95
Java	35·31	44·76	42·18	1·88	1·68	1·55	46·44	43·73	− 2·71	1·36	1·21
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao).	3·30	4·22	4·27	34·92	16·16	34·58	20·38	38·85	+ 18·47	0·60	1·08
Arabia (exclusive of Aden)	0·34	0·58	0·04	3·51	8·27	7·02	8·85	7·06	− 1·79	0·26	0·19
Sumatra	3·38	..	..	0·65	2·26	5·77	2·26	5·77	+ 3·51	0·06	0·16
Indo-China ..	..	0·02	..	1·45	0·26	3·02	0·28	3·02	+ 2·74	0·01	0·08
Turkey (Asiatic) ..	1·19	0·94	2·00	4·40	1·86	0·27	2·80	2·27	− 0·53	0·08	0·06
Borneo (Dutch) ..	3·08	5·66	..	..	..	..	5·66	..	− 5·66	0·17	..
Other countries ..	1·51	0·60	1·36	2·35	0·97	5·08	1·57	6·44	+ 4·87	0·04	0·18
Total, Asia ..	56·51	73·10	73·55	203·72	118·40	139·81	191·50	213·36	+ 21·86	5·61	5·91
Africa—											
Egypt	0·24	0·18	0·68	5·32	2·68	9·77	2·86	10·45	+ 7·59	0·08	0·29
Réunion	0 05	0·06	0·08	4·18	..	..	0·06	0·08	+ 0·02	..	..
Other countries ..	0·25	0·09	..	0·52	0·66	0·53	0·75	0·53	− 0·22	0·03	0·01
Total, Africa ..	0·54	0·33	0·76	10·02	3·34	10·30	3·67	11·06	+ 7·39	0·11	0·30
America—											
United States ..	44·09	47·41	70·29	82·36	68·77	151·77	116·18	222·06	+ 105·88	3·40	6·15
Other countries ..	..	..	..	..	..	0·02	..	0·02	+ 0·02	..	..
Total, America ..	44·09	47·41	70·29	82·36	68·77	151·79	116·18	222·08	+ 105·90	3·40	6·15
Total, Foreign countries.	296·58	243·00	219·59	1,072·67	748·22	667·75	991·22	887·34	− 103·88	29·04	24·57
Grand Total ..	1,223·71	1,252·30	1,153·20	2,290·96	2,161·19	2,458·27	3,413·49	3,611·47	+ 197·98	100·00	100·00

Imports and exports of treasure and Government stores are excluded from the above table.

Of the aggregate trade in the Madras Presidency the *British Empire's* share, which in 1913–14 amounted to 63 per cent, improved to 71 per cent in 1914–15 and to 75 per cent in 1915–16. The value of *imports* declined by Rs. 75·69 lakhs, or 7 per cent, but that of *exports* expanded by Rs. 377·55 lakhs, or 27 per cent, giving a net

increase of trade of Rs. 301·86 lakhs, or 12 per cent. The trade with countries outside the British Empire decreased by Rs. 103·83 lakhs, or 10 per cent, made up of Rs. 23·41 lakhs under imports and of Rs. 80·47 lakhs under exports.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

United Kingdom.—The trade with the *United Kingdom*, which represented 47·33 per cent of the total trade as compared with 46·76 per cent in 1914–15, and 42·53 per cent in 1913–14, showed an increase of Rs. 113·14 lakhs, or 7 per cent. 66 per cent of the total foreign *imports* came from the United Kingdom against 68 per cent in 1914–15. There was a decrease under *imports* of Rs. 93·42 lakhs, or 11 per cent, due to smaller receipt of cotton piece-goods (— Rs. 91·65 lakhs), railway materials (— Rs. 16·59 lakhs), machinery (— Rs. 8·30 lakhs), metals (— Rs. 7·29 lakhs), motor vehicles (— Rs. 4·47 lakhs), arms and ammunition (— Rs. 3·58 lakhs), hardware (— Rs. 2·25 lakhs), cycles (— Rs. 1·37 lakhs) and paper and paste board (— Rs. 1·15 lakhs). These decreases were partly counterbalanced by larger arrivals of cotton twist and yarn (+ Rs. 30·73 lakhs), cement (+ Rs. 6·24 lakhs), chemicals (+ Rs. 4·69 lakhs), books (+ Rs. 2·03 lakhs), patent fuel (+ Rs. 1·55 lakhs), articles by post (+ Rs. 1·43 lakhs), paints and painters' materials (+ Rs. 1·38 lakhs), provisions (+ Rs. 1·11 lakhs), and instruments (+ Rs. 1·05 lakhs). *Exports*, which represented 38 per cent of the total exports as compared with 34 per cent in 1914–15, improved by Rs. 206·56 lakhs, or 28 per cent. There were increases under indigo (+ Rs. 77·17 lakhs), tanned hides (+ Rs. 57·64 lakhs), tea (+ Rs. 55·86 lakhs), raw rubber (+ Rs. 12·02 lakhs), coir manufactures (+ Rs. 10·19 lakhs), pepper (+ Rs. 8·37 lakhs), palmyra fibre (+ Rs. 6·74 lakhs), cotton handkerchiefs (+ Rs. 5·57 lakhs), drugs and medicines (+ Rs. 5·53 lakhs), raw cotton (+ Rs. 4·30 lakhs), castor oil (+ Rs. 3·88 lakhs), sandalwood (+ Rs. 1·97 lakhs), raw skins (+ Rs. 1·38 lakhs), and rice (+Rs. 1·02 lakhs). Against these, decreases were recorded under tanned skins (— Rs. 17·94 lakhs), seeds (— Rs. 8·79 lakhs), coffee (— Rs. 7·72 lakhs), coconut oil (— Rs. 3·44 lakhs), sugar (— Rs. 1·54 lakhs) and oil-cakes (— Rs. 1·19 lakhs).

Ceylon.—The *import* trade with *Ceylon* advanced by Rs. 10·19 lakhs owing to increased arrivals of gunny bags, articles by post, and betelnuts, and the *export* trade by Rs. 165·13 lakhs, as a result of larger shipments of rice (+ Rs. 111·18 lakhs), oil-cakes (+ Rs. 12·71 lakhs), coloured piece-goods (+ Rs. 8·20 lakhs), rubber (+ Rs. 8·09 lakhs), fresh vegetables (+ Rs. 6·21 lakhs), tea (+ Rs. 4·39 lakhs), fish (+ Rs. 3·92 lakhs), articles by post (+ Rs. 3·86 lakhs) and chillies (+ Rs. 2·97 lakhs).

Straits Settlements.—There was very little variation in the *imports* from the *Straits Settlements*, while *exports* improved by Rs. 30·21 lakhs in consequence of increased shipments of coloured piece-goods (+ Rs. 17·38 lakhs), fish manures (+ Rs. 2 lakhs), turmeric, living animals, fresh vegetables and rice.

Other British Possessions.—The increase of Rs. 7·18 lakhs in the trade with *Mauritius* was the result of larger imports of sugar from, and heavier exports of rice to, that island. A large number of horses again came from *Victoria* and imports improved by Rs. 4·40 lakhs. Increased shipments of coloured piece-goods improved the trade with the *Federated Malay States* by Rs. 5·37 lakhs. The decline of Rs. 5·07 lakhs in the trade with *Western Australia* was caused by smaller imports of railway sleepers. The trade with *Canada* declined by Rs. 31·09 lakhs, or 92 per cent, owing to cessation of direct shipments of tea after May 1915.

CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

Before the outbreak of the war the trade of this Presidency with the *Continent* amounted to 28 per cent of the total trade with foreign countries; in 1914–15 it dropped to about 20 per cent and in 1915–16 to about 12 per cent. *Imports* declined by Rs. 47·17 lakhs, or 38 per cent, and *exports* by Rs. 191·86 lakhs, or 34 per cent, making a total deficit of Rs. 239·03 lakhs, or 35 per cent. This was of course due to the cessation of exports to Germany, Belgium and Austria-Hungary and to the very small imports—landed by prize vessels—from those countries. The trade with these three countries amounted to 0·15 per cent of the total trade against 8 per cent in 1914–15; the average for the five years previous to the war being nearly 14 per cent.

France.—France claimed about 9 per cent of the total foreign trade. There was an increase of Rs. 8·57 lakhs, or 3 per cent, and while *imports* expanded by

Rs. 12·97 lakhs in consequence of larger arrivals of gold and silver thread and haberdashery, *exports* declined by Rs. 4·40 lakhs, as the net result of smaller shipments of coffee (— Rs. 49·16 lakhs), raw cotton (— Rs. 12·96 lakhs) and pepper (— Rs. 3·20 lakhs), partly counterbalanced by larger exports of groundnuts (+ Rs. 46·63 lakhs), copra (+ Rs. 12·09 lakhs) and raw goat skins (+ Rs. 1·30 lakhs).

The increase of Rs. 27·25 lakhs in the trade with *Italy* was caused by larger shipments of raw cotton (+ Rs. 27·78 lakhs), indigo and groundnut oil, but exports of pepper fell by Rs. 5·43 lakhs. *Sweden* supplied more iron and steel and paper than usual and the import trade improved by Rs. 4·35 lakhs. There were no exports to *Sweden*, whereas in 1914–15 Rs. 3·64 lakhs' worth of coconut oil and raw cotton were shipped. The trade with *Holland* declined by Rs. 9·33 lakhs as a result of reduced shipments of copra by Rs. 10·45 lakhs; but shipments of coir manufactures increased by Rs. 3·23 lakhs. *Spain* received more raw cotton and groundnuts and thereby increased her trade by Rs. 5·31 lakhs. The average trade with *Switzerland* during the five years previous to the war was Rs. 1·37 lakhs and rose to Rs. 1·78 lakhs in 1914–15 and to Rs. 5·63 lakhs in 1915–16. There were larger imports of watches and increased shipments of coffee, raw cotton, lemongrass oil and coir manufactures. *Norway* supplied more paper and matches. The trade with *Russia* declined by Rs. 13·75 lakhs, or 90 per cent, owing to the cessation of shipments of copra and raw cotton.

Imports from *Germany* amounted to Rs. 3·64 lakhs as against Rs. 44·84 lakhs in 1914–15 and Rs. 62·36 lakhs, the average for five years preceding the war. The chief articles imported were metals (Rs. 1·92 lakhs) and dyeing substances (Rs. 0·69 lakh). There were no exports to Germany; the figure for 1914–15 was Rs. 98·72 lakhs against an average for the five years ending 1913–14 of Rs. 211·22 lakhs. Imports from *Austria-Hungary* stood at Rs. 0·02 lakh against Rs. 12·34 lakhs in 1914–15 and an average before the war of Rs. 24·52 lakhs. There were no exports to that country, which absorbed on an average Rs. 37·5 lakhs in previous years. The import trade with *Belgium* dwindled to Rs. 1·73 lakhs from Rs. 18 lakhs in 1914–15 and Rs. 44·87 lakhs, the average in previous years. Exports to Belgium ceased altogether; in 1914–15 they amounted to Rs 58·49 lakhs and before the war to an average of Rs. 108·60 lakhs.

ASIA.

The trade with Asiatic (excluding British) ports improved by Rs. 21·86 lakhs, or 11 per cent, and represented 6 per cent of the aggregate trade. The trade with *Japan* advanced by Rs. 2·96 lakhs. *Imports* improved by Rs. 7·38 lakhs owing to larger receipts of glassware, matches, stationery, wooden manufactures and articles by post, while *exports* dropped by Rs. 4·42 lakhs owing to reduced shipments of tanned sheep skins by Rs. 4·69 lakhs, and raw cotton by Rs. 2·25 lakhs, but there were larger shipments of indigo by Rs. 2·15 lakhs. A shortage of imports of sugar curtailed the trade with *Java*. Larger shipments of raw cotton and twist and yarn swelled the trade with *China*. The increase in the trade with *Sumatra* and *Indo-China* was brought about by larger shipments of coloured piece-goods and raw cotton respectively. There were no imports of kerosene oil from *Dutch Borneo*.

AFRICA.

The trade with *Africa* improved by Rs. 7·39 lakhs, or by more than 200 per cent, in consequence of larger supplies of indigo to Egypt.

AMERICA.

The trade with *America*, which was practically confined to the United States, improved by Rs. 105·90 lakhs, or 91 per cent. Whilst the nations in Europe were giving their attention to the war the United States seized the opportunity for developing her industries and has been able to capture a considerable amount of the trade with India which previously went to Germany and Austria. America's share of the total trade increased from 3·4 per cent in 1914–15 to 6·15 per cent, the previous average being 3·6 per cent. *Imports* rose by Rs. 22·88 lakhs, or 48 per cent, as a result of larger purchases of iron and steel (+ Rs. 15·83 lakhs), motor vehicles (+ Rs 7·10 lakhs) and railway sleepers (+ Rs. 1·58 lakhs), while kerosene oil declined by Rs. 6·39 lakhs. The increase of Rs. 83 lakhs, or 120 per cent, under *exports* was contributed by tanned skins (+ Rs. 46·04 lakhs), coconut oil (+ Rs. 12·58 lakhs), raw skins (+ Rs. 9·82 lakhs), sandalwood (+ Rs. 6·73 lakhs), pepper (+ Rs. 3·50 lakhs) and rubber (+ Rs. 3·39 lakhs).

COASTING TRADE.

The aggregate value of coasting trade declined from Rs. 1,328 lakhs to Rs. 1,173 lakhs, or by 12 per cent, Rs. 1,150 lakhs representing private merchandise and Rs. 23 lakhs Treasure and Government stores.

The following table shows the distribution of the coasting trade in private merchandise only :—

		Average for five years ending 1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	Increase or decrease.
		Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.
Burma	Imports ..	344·26	365·86	336·83	— 29·03
	Exports ..	124·43	89·48	97·13	+ 7·65
	Total ..	468·69	455·34	433·96	— 21·38
Bombay	Imports ..	248·66	178·09	181·12	+ 3·03
	Exports ..	179·70	198·47	190·34	— 8·13
	Total ..	428 36	376·56	371·46	— 5·10
Bengal	Imports ..	160·60	73·25	42·08	— 31·17
	Exports ..	132·58	149·72	100·22	— 49·50
	Total ..	293·18	222·97	142·30	— 80·67
British Ports within the Presidency.	Imports ..	96 33	77·02	64·70	— 12·32
	Exports ..	96·45	75·10	62·20	— 12·90
	Total ..	192·78	152·12	126·90	— 25·22
Sind	Imports ..	41·10	46·50	24·44	— 22·06
	Exports ..	13·98	10·30	11·68	+ 1·38
	Total ..	55·08	56·80	36·12	— 20·68
Bihar and Orissa	Imports ..	2·19	..		..
	Exports ..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	2·19	..	.	..
Non-British Indian Ports.	Imports ..	6·15	8·55	11·15	+ 2·60
	Exports ..	27·20	30·71	28·47	— 2·24
	Total ..	33·35	39·26	39·62	+ 0·36
Total ..	Imports ..	899·29	749·27	660·32	— 88·95
	Exports ..	574·34	553·78	490·04	— 63·74
	Total ..	1,473·63	1,303·05	1,150·36	— 152·69

Imports coastwise of both Indian and foreign produce continued to decrease and there was a fall of 12 per cent and 7 per cent respectively, the figures for the former being Rs. 586·65 lakhs and for the latter Rs. 73·66 lakhs. *Exports* of Indian produce fell from Rs. 544·47 lakhs to Rs. 479·14 lakhs, or by 12 per cent, while those of foreign merchandise improved from Rs. 9·31 lakhs to Rs. 10·89 lakhs.

Burma.—The decrease in the *imports* from Burma was due to smaller receipts of grain and pulse by Rs. 37·78 lakhs and kerosene oil by Rs. 5·42 lakhs; but imports of wood and timber and raw hides increased by Rs. 9·16 and Rs. 1·26 lakhs respectively. In 1914–15, 19,943,480 gallons of Burma oil valued at Rs. 69 lakhs were imported, compared with 18,473,127 gallons valued at Rs. 63·59 lakhs in 1915–16. The increased *exports* to Burma were the result of heavier shipments of cotton piece-goods by Rs. 5·44 lakhs, jinjili seeds by Rs. 2 58 lakhs and provisions by 1·24 lakhs ; shipments of cotton twist and yarn and coconut oil showing a contraction of Rs. 2·28 and 1·61 lakhs respectively.

Bombay.—The improvement of Rs. 3·03 lakhs in *imports* from Bombay was brought about by larger receipts of grain and pulse (+ Rs. 9·10 lakhs), sugar (+ Rs. 4·74 lakhs), salt (+ Rs. 2·02 lakhs), cotton twist (+ Rs. 1·83 lakhs), books (+ Rs. 1·59 lakhs), matches (+ Rs. 1·39 lakhs) and paper (+ Rs. 1·04 lakhs), partly set off by smaller receipts of cotton piece-goods (— Rs. 11·64 lakhs), coffee (— Rs. 4 72 lakhs), wrought copper (— Rs. 2·57 lakhs) and til seeds (— Rs. 1·51 lakhs). The contraction in the case of *exports* to Bombay was due to reduced shipments of raw cotton (— Rs. 9·16 lakhs), coconuts (— Rs. 5·78 lakhs), betelnuts (— Rs. 3·02 lakhs) and cardamoms (— Rs. 2·85 lakhs), while shipments of copra and coffee increased by Rs. 5·01 and Rs. 2·80 lakhs respectively.

Bengal.—*Imports* from Bengal declined by Rs. 31 17 lakhs, or by 42 per cent, and exports to that province by Rs. 49·50 lakhs, or by 37 per cent. There were smaller receipts of coal (— Rs. 14·53 lakhs), grain and pulse (— Rs. 11·87 lakhs) and jute gunny bags (— Rs. 1·60 lakhs), while the reduction under *exports* was the net result of smaller shipments of groundnuts (— Rs. 43·34 lakhs), coconut oil (— Rs. 11·37 lakhs), raw cotton (— Rs. 9·44 lakhs), pepper (— Rs. 2·27 lakhs), turmeric (— Rs. 2·20 lakhs), coir manufactures (— Rs. 2·19 lakhs) and cardamoms (— Rs. 1·75 lakhs), partly counterbalanced by heavier shipments of rice (+Rs. 11·55 lakhs), indigo (+ Rs. 7·88 lakhs), cotton twist (+ Rs. 3·61 lakhs) and salt (+ Rs. 2·97 lakhs).

Other ports.—Smaller receipts of grain and pulse by Rs. 20·99 lakhs and sugar by Rs. 1·91 lakhs reduced the *import* trade with *Sind*, while larger shipment of copra increased the *export* trade. There was only a slight variation in the trade with *non-British Indian ports*, larger imports of coffee from Goa having been counterbalanced by smaller shipments of betelnuts and groundnut oil to Kathiawar.

Shipping.—The number of entries decreased from 13,797 with a tonnage of 5,023,107 to 12,705 of 3,621,937 tons. The number of clearances was 12,708 of 3,464,483 tons against 13,873 of 4,967,633 tons in 1914–15. The total number of vessels which entered and cleared was 25,413, and of these 2,836 were British, 283 British Indian, 103 Foreign and 22,191 Native craft, compared with 3,646 247, 294 and 23,483 respectively, in the previous year. Of the entries and clearances by Native craft 29 were British, 21,296 British Indian and 866 Foreign, against 31, 22,695 and 757 respectively, in 1914–15.

TRADE OF IMPORTANT PORTS.

The following table shows the total trade (excluding Government transactions) and comparative importance of the principal ports in the Madras Presidency :—

Ports.	Average for five years ending 1913-14.	1914–15.	1915–16.	Increase or decrease in 1915–16.	Percentage of trade of the whole Presidency for 1915–16.
	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.
1. Madras	2,012·42	1,907·86	2,027·75	+ 119·89	2 21
2. Tuticorin	860·61	788·78	766·40	— 22·38	15·95
3. Cochin	628·23	682·03	555·32	— 126·71	11·56
4. Dhanushkodi	0·16	74·33	241·87	+ 167·54	5·03
5. Calicut	242·08	229·51	228·51	— 1·00	4·76
6. Cocanada	284·93	249·45	206·93	— 42·52	4·31
7. Mangalore	179·40	195·25	176·31	— 18 94	3·67
8. Negapatam	197·97	149·48	175·56	+ 26·08	3·65
9. Cuddalore	174·45	109·50	103·41	— 6·09	2·15
10. Tellicherry	124·59	117·28	80·47	— 36·81	1·67
11. Badagara	50·45	37·30	26·07	— 11·23	0·54
12. Porto Novo	53·03	39·03	24·50	— 14·53	0·51
13. Kulasekharapatnam	19·82	24·31	23·35	— 0·96	0·48
14. Cannanore	51·29	22·85	19·36	— 3·49	0·40
15. Pamban	19·12	14·28	15·08	+ 0·80	0·31
16. Bimlipatam	37·59	18·42	12·87	— 5·55	0·27
17. Vizagapatam	27·66	13·62	8·67	— 4·95	0·18
18. Masulipatam	15·13	9·38	6·16	— 3·22	0·13

There were only slight alterations in the relative importance of the trade of the outports. Dhanushkodi, which occupied the tenth place in 1914–15, ranked fourth in the year under review. Dhanushkodi shared with Negapatam the distinction of being the only outports to show an improvement in trade.

Chief Port (Fort St. George).—The value of the private trade of Madras port, representing 42 per cent of the aggregate trade of the Presidency as compared with 40 per cent in the previous year, improved from Rs. 1,907·36 lakhs to Rs. 2,027·75 lakhs, or by 6 per cent.

Foreign trade.—The total private trade with foreign countries rose from Rs. 1,654·22 lakhs to Rs. 1,802·47 lakhs, or by 9 per cent. *Imports* of merchandise declined by Rs. 81·68 lakhs, or by 8 per cent, to Rs. 925·89 lakhs. The chief factor in this decline was cotton goods which fell by Rs. 87·55 lakhs, or 28 per cent. There were also shortages under railway materials (— Rs. 28·21 lakhs), mineral oils (— Rs. 23·86 lakhs), machinery (— Rs. 4·54 lakhs), glassware (— Rs. 2·72 lakhs),

hardware (— Rs. 2·55 lakhs), matches (— Rs. 2·29 lakhs), dyeing substances (— Rs. 1·79 lakhs), arms and ammunition (— Rs. 1·5 lakhs), woollen manufactures (— Rs. 1·44 lakhs), cycles (— Rs. 1·22 lakhs) and printing materials (— Rs. 1·12 lakhs). On the other hand there were improvements under cotton twist and yarn (+Rs. 27·73 lakhs), cement (+Rs. 7·08 lakhs), gold and silver thread (+Rs. 6·98 lakhs), chemicals (+Rs. 4·94 lakhs), sugar (+Rs. 4·15 lakhs), articles by post (+Rs 3·63 lakhs), motor vehicles (+Rs. 2·67 lakhs), horses (+Rs. 2·45 lakhs), paper and pasteboard (+Rs. 2·23 lakhs), books and printed matter (+Rs. 2·04 lakhs), provisions (+Rs. 1·79 lakhs), rubber manufactures (+Rs. 1·78 lakhs), instruments (+Rs. 1·74 lakhs), paints and painters' materials (+Rs 1·17 lakhs), and liquors (+Rs. 1 lakh).

Exports amounted to Rs. 869·68 lakhs against Rs. 626·43 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 243·25 lakhs, or 39 per cent. This increase was brought about by heavier shipments of indigo (+Rs. 96·05 lakhs), tanned hides (+Rs. 54·22 lakhs), groundnuts (+Rs. 52·31 lakhs), cotton piece-goods (+Rs. 15·60 lakhs), tanned skins (+Rs. 14·06 lakhs), tea (+Rs. 11·64 lakhs), raw skins (+Rs. 8·89 lakhs), handkerchiefs (+Rs. 5·53 lakhs), articles by post (+Rs. 1·42 lakhs) and provisions (+Rs. 1·06 lakhs); but against these should be set reduced shipments of raw cotton (— Rs. 16·60 lakhs), manures (— Rs. 2·24 lakhs), castor seeds (— Rs. 1·35 lakhs), oil-cakes (— Rs 1·14 lakhs) and fresh vegetables (— Rs. 1·02 lakhs).

Treasure.—Imports of *gold* declined from Rs. 93,705 to Rs. 422 and of *silver* from Rs. 17·83 lakhs to Rs. 2·6 lakhs.

Government transactions.—The total value of Government stores amounted to Rs. 64·48 lakhs against Rs. 38·62 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 25·86 lakhs, or 67 per cent. *Imports* rose from Rs. 35·09 lakhs to Rs. 63·07 lakhs, while *exports* declined from Rs. 3·53 lakhs to Rs. 1·41 lakhs.

Coasting trade.—The total private trade declined by Rs. 28·35 lakhs, or 11 per cent, to Rs. 225·29 lakhs. *Imports* improved from Rs. 119·12 lakhs to Rs. 125·49 lakhs, or by 5 per cent, as a result of larger arrivals of kerosene oil (+Rs. 12·36 lakhs), teakwood (+Rs. 2·08 lakhs), raw hides (+Rs. 2·05 lakhs), sugar, hardware and paper and pasteboard, partly counterbalanced by smaller receipts of coal (— Rs. 6·79 lakhs), grain and pulse (— Rs. 5·41 lakhs) and jute manufactures.

Exports declined by Rs. 34·72 lakhs, or 26 per cent, to Rs. 99·79 lakhs, owing to reduced shipments of groundnuts (— Rs. 41·75 lakhs), raw cotton (— Rs. 7·39 lakhs), turmeric (— Rs. 2·13 lakhs) and cotton twist (— Rs. 1·93 lakhs); but there were improvements in indigo (+Rs. 8·25 lakhs), cotton piece-goods (+Rs. 4·58 lakhs), rice (+Rs. 3·79 lakhs) and salt (+Rs. 2·96 lakhs).

Shipping.—The number of vessels entering declined from 426, aggregating 1,236,865 tons, to 354 of 1,021,443 tons, and the number clearing from 419 of 1,226,851 tons to 344 of 1,006,949 tons.

Tuticorin.—This port has maintained the first place among the subordinate ports of the Presidency in spite of the diversion of some of its trade to Dhanushkodi. The total trade declined from Rs. 788·78 lakhs to Rs. 766·40 lakhs, or by 3 per cent.

Foreign trade increased by about Rs. 4 lakhs, or by 1 per cent. *Imports* declined from Rs. 98 lakhs to Rs. 83 lakhs, or by 15 per cent. The chief articles contributing to the decrease were articles by post (— Rs 4·80 lakhs), textile machinery (— Rs. 4·22 lakhs), betelnuts (— Rs. 2·76 lakhs), dyeing substances (— Rs. 2·56 lakhs), sugar (— Rs. 2·20 lakhs), earthenware pipes (— Rs. 1·95 lakhs), metals (— Rs. 1·26 lakhs), and cotton piece-goods (— Rs. 1·06 lakhs); but there were increases under gold and silver thread (+Rs. 3·79 lakhs) and cotton twist (+Rs. 3·24 lakhs). *Exports* rose by Rs. 19·12 lakhs, or by 4 per cent, to Rs. 528·08 lakhs in consequence of increased shipments of rice (+Rs. 53·07 lakhs), oil-cakes (+Rs. 10·17 lakhs) cotton twist and yarn (+Rs. 9·63 lakhs), fresh vegetables (+Rs. 6·06 lakhs), rubber (+Rs. 5·85 lakhs), cotton piece-goods (+Rs. 5·41 lakhs), drugs and medicines (+Rs. 4·84 lakhs), chillies (+Rs. 3·60 lakhs) and palmyra fibre (+Rs. 3·60 lakhs). On the other hand there were smaller shipments of raw cotton (— Rs. 26·43 lakhs), treasure (— Rs. 26·10 lakhs), articles by post (— Rs. 18·80 lakhs), tea (— Rs. 9·82 lakhs), fish (— Rs. 1·51 lakhs) and living animals (— Rs. 1·45 lakhs).

Coasting trade declined from Rs. 181·89 lakhs to Rs. 155·45 lakhs, or by 15 per cent. *Imports* receded by Rs. 7·19 lakhs as a result of shortages of piece-goods (— Rs. 3·28 lakhs), kerosene oil (— Rs. 2·07 lakhs), grain and pulse (— Rs. 1·77 lakhs)

and raw cotton (— Rs. 1·66 lakhs), while sugar showed an increase of Rs. 1·09 lakhs. *Exports* were less by Rs. 19·25 lakhs, assignable to raw cotton (— Rs. 13·57 lakhs), cardamoms (— Rs. 4·93 lakhs) and grain and pulse (— Rs. 4·18 lakhs), while exports of cotton twist and yarn rose by Rs. 4·36 lakhs.

Shipping.—The number of vessels that entered at Tuticorin was 1,403 with a tonnage of 564,700, and the number that cleared was 1,334, of 556,285 tons, compared with 1,600 entries and 1,610 clearances in 1914–15.

Cochin.—*Cochin* is the most important port on the West Coast and is the chief centre of the coconut industries. The total trade amounted to Rs. 555·32 lakhs against Rs. 682·03 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 126·71 lakhs, or 19 per cent.

Foreign trade.—There was a fall of Rs. 49·33 lakhs, from Rs. 326·97 lakhs to Rs. 277·64 lakhs. *Imports* declined by Rs. 8·96 lakhs in consequence of smaller receipts of sugar (— Rs. 3 lakhs), cotton piece-goods (— Rs. 2·12 lakhs), metals (— Rs. 1·66 lakhs), hardware, paper and pasteboard, soap and timber, while kerosene oil improved by Rs. 2·25 lakhs. *Exports* declined by Rs. 40·38 lakhs as a result of reduced shipments of copra (— Rs. 51·53 lakhs), oil-cakes (— Rs. 2·69 lakhs), pepper (— Rs. 2·54 lakhs) and essential oils (— Rs. 1·25 lakhs), partly counterbalanced by heavier shipments of rubber (+ Rs. 11·31 lakhs), coir manufactures (+ Rs. 4·85 lakhs), coconut oil (+ Rs. 2·63 lakhs) and tea (+ Rs. 1·62 lakhs).

Coasting trade.—The total trade declined from Rs. 355·06 lakhs to Rs. 277·68 lakhs. *Imports* showed a falling off of Rs. 63·19 lakhs owing to shortages of grain and pulse (— Rs. 44·24 lakhs), piece-goods (— Rs. 9·63 lakhs) and kerosene oil (— Rs. 9·04 lakhs). *Exports* fell by Rs. 14·18 lakhs as a result of reduced shipments of coconut oil (— Rs. 13·06 lakhs), oil-cakes and pepper.

Shipping.—989 vessels with a tonnage of 401,169 entered against 984 with a tonnage of 551,045. There were 1,045 clearances against 998 in 1914–15.

Dhanushkodi.—This port was opened for passenger traffic on 1st March 1914 but goods traffic only commenced in the middle of September 1914. There have been considerable difficulties in handling cargo sent to Colombo by the new route and the general feeling has been that the all-sea route from Tuticorin gave greater satisfaction. At various times there has been much delay and the consequent congestion of traffic in rice bags both at Dhanushkodi and on the Ceylon side has caused many complaints.

The total trade of the port, which was confined almost entirely to foreign trade, amounted to Rs. 241·87 lakhs against Rs. 74·33 lakhs in 1914–15. *Imports* were valued at Rs. 20·74 lakhs against Rs. 4·25 lakhs and consisted of articles by post (Rs. 6·01 lakhs), betelnuts (Rs. 4·67 lakhs), gunny bags (Rs. 4·60 lakhs), apparel (Rs. 0·83 lakh), hardware (Rs. 0·48 lakh), and jewellery (Rs. 0·48 lakh). *Exports* amounted to Rs. 221·13 lakhs against Rs. 70·08 lakhs. The chief items of increase were rice (from Rs. 53·02 lakhs to Rs. 153·27 lakhs), articles exported by post (Rs. 28·81 lakhs), tea (from Rs. 0·87 lakh to Rs. 15·73 lakhs), fish (from Rs. 2·77 lakhs to Rs. 8·34 lakhs), oil-cakes (from Rs. 0·81 lakh to Rs. 5·93 lakhs), cotton piece-goods (from Rs. 1·02 lakhs to Rs. 2·90 lakhs), coffee (from Rs. 0·37 lakh to Rs. 1·53 lakhs) and manures (Rs. 0·93 lakh). Exports of Government of India rupees declined from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 0·03 lakh.

Shipping.—723 vessels with an average tonnage per vessel of 236 tons entered and the same number cleared. In 1914–15, 481 vessels entered and the average tonnage was 254. The tonnage of the daily ferry service steamers is about 263 tons.

Calicut.—The total trade dropped by Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 228·51 lakhs.

Foreign trade improved from Rs. 137·42 lakhs to Rs. 141·72 lakhs. *Imports* declined by Rs. 5·93 lakhs as a result of smaller receipts of railway materials (— Rs. 3·20 lakhs), machinery (— Rs. 2·04 lakhs) and metals (— Rs. 1·02 lakhs), while *exports* increased by Rs. 10·24 lakhs, the net result of larger shipments of tea (+Rs. 9·94 lakhs), tanned hides and skins (+Rs. 9·72 lakhs), sandalwood (+Rs. 7·66 lakhs), rubber (+Rs. 4·85 lakhs) and coir manufactures (+Rs. 1·63 lakhs), and of smaller shipments of coffee (— Rs. 14·93 lakhs), copra (— Rs. 6·32 lakhs) and ginger (— Rs. 2·88 lakhs).

Coasting trade decreased by Rs. 5·30 lakhs to Rs. 86·79 lakhs. *Imports* declined by Rs. 1·65 lakhs; coal (— Rs. 4·88 lakhs) and grain and pulse (— Rs. 2·81 lakhs) decreased, while salt (+ Rs. 2·29 lakhs) and sugar (+ Rs. 2·09 lakhs) increased. *Exports* declined by Rs. 3·65 lakhs owing to smaller shipments of coconuts (— Rs. 4·15

lakhs), coir manufactures (— Rs. 1·41 lakhs) and coconut oil (— Rs. 1·17 lakhs), while shipments of copra rose by Rs. 3·34 lakhs.

Shipping.—1,336 vessels, aggregating 306,813 tons, entered and 1,362 vessels of 310,078 tons cleared. The figures for the previous year were 1,535 vessels of 463,464 tons under entries and 1,567 vessels of 472,456 tons under clearances.

Cocanada.—The total trade declined from Rs. 249·45 lakhs to Rs. 206·93 lakhs, or by 17 per cent.

Foreign trade decreased from Rs. 187 lakhs to Rs. 140·83 lakhs, or by 29 per cent. Larger imports of sugar (+ Rs. 4·37 lakhs), and mineral oils (+ Rs. 3·83 lakhs), partly counterbalanced by smaller imports of metals (— Rs. 2·60 lakhs), brought about a net increase of Rs. 3·19 lakhs under *imports*, while the decrease of Rs. 49·36 lakhs under *exports* occurred mainly under rice and paddy (— Rs. 38·24 lakhs), raw cotton (— Rs. 9·60 lakhs) and fibre for brushes and brooms (— Rs. 2·31 lakhs). Shipments of oils however increased by Rs. 2·48 lakhs.

Coasting trade improved from Rs. 62·45 lakhs to Rs. 66·10 lakhs. Smaller receipts of mineral oils (— Rs. 5·63 lakhs) and gunny bags curtailed the coastwise *imports* by Rs. 6·32 lakhs, while the increase of Rs. 9·97 lakhs under coastwise *exports* was caused by heavier shipments of grain and pulse (+ Rs. 8·48 lakhs) and jinjili seeds (+ Rs. 2·64 lakhs), but shipments of tobacco leaf fell by Rs. 1·87 lakhs.

Shipping.—146 vessels entered and 153 cleared compared with 168 and 172 respectively, in 1914–15. Their average tonnage per vessel was 1,898 tons.

Mangalore.—The total trade declined from Rs. 195·25 lakhs to Rs. 176·31 lakhs, or by 9 per cent.

Foreign trade declined from Rs 80·46 lakhs to Rs. 52·85 lakhs. *Imports* receded by Rs. 1·43 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals of metals, while smaller shipments of coffee (— Rs. 25·86 lakhs), dried fruits and sandalwood were responsible for reduced *exports* by Rs. 26·19 lakhs.

Coasting trade expanded from Rs. 114·79 lakhs to Rs. 123·46 lakhs. *Imports* improved by Rs. 3·57 lakhs, for which piece-goods and sugar were mainly responsible, and *exports* by Rs. 5·10 lakhs, due to heavier shipments of coffee (+ Rs. 4·21 lakhs) and copra (+ Rs. 3·73 lakhs), while shipments of betelnuts declined by Rs. 3·66 lakhs.

Shipping.—2,296 vessels, with an average of 60 tons per vessel, entered and the same number cleared, an increase over those of 1914–15.

Negapatam.—The total trade increased from Rs. 149·48 lakhs to Rs. 175·56 lakhs.

Foreign trade developed from Rs. 122·41 lakhs to Rs. 148·35 lakhs. *Imports* receded by Rs. 2·30 lakhs, betelnuts and railway materials contributing to the decline. The advance in *exports* (+ Rs. 28·22 lakhs) occurred mainly under rice and paddy (+ Rs. 13·98 lakhs), piece-goods (+ Rs. 7·49 lakhs), fruits and vegetables, living animals, groundnuts and tobacco.

Coasting trade remained much the same as last year, a decrease of Rs. 1·01 lakhs under imports having been met by an increase of Rs. 1·17 lakhs under exports.

Shipping.—The number of vessels that entered at Negapatam improved from 365 to 378, but their tonnage declined from 471,115 to 377,950 tons.

Cuddalore.—The trade of this port receded from Rs. 109·50 lakhs to Rs. 103·41 lakhs.

Foreign trade advanced from Rs. 78·62 lakhs to Rs. 80·46 lakhs. Larger receipts of betelnuts improved the *import* trade by Rs. 2·30 lakhs, while larger shipments of piece-goods and smaller shipments of groundnuts and oil-cakes brought the *exports* to almost the same level as in the previous year, viz., Rs. 67·48 lakhs.

Coasting trade fell from Rs. 30·88 lakhs to Rs. 22·95 lakhs. Smaller *imports* of coal and grain and pulse brought the imports down by Rs. 5·25 lakhs, and smaller shipments of groundnut oil were responsible for reducing *exports* by Rs. 2·69 lakhs.

Shipping.—101 vessels entered during the year, with an average tonnage of 2,389 compared with 131 of 2,484 tons per vessel in 1914–15.

Tellicherry.—There was a considerable drop in the total trade from Rs. 117·28 lakhs to Rs. 80·47 lakhs, or by 31 per cent.

Foreign trade declined from Rs. 93·62 lakhs to Rs. 61·37 lakhs. *Imports* decreased by Rs. 1·68 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals of kerosene oil and sugar. *Exports* fell by Rs. 30·57 lakhs, shortages occurring under coffee (— Rs. 26·12 lakhs), copra (— Rs. 5·89 lakhs) and sandalwood, while exports of pepper increased by Rs. 1·86 lakhs.

Coasting trade receded from Rs. 23·66 lakhs to Rs. 19·10 lakhs as a result of curtailment of Rs. 4·50 lakhs under *imports* in consequence of smaller receipts of grain and pulse.

Shipping.—495 vessels, with a tonnage of 119,129, entered the port against 649 of 288,037 tons, in 1914–15.

OTHER SUBORDINATE PORTS.

Badagara.—The decrease of Rs. 11·23 lakhs in the total trade was brought about by smaller shipments of copra to foreign countries and smaller imports of grain and pulse coastwise.

Porto Novo.—Smaller shipments of groundnuts (— Rs. 19·39 lakhs), partly met by larger shipments of rice, reduced the total trade from Rs. 39·03 to Rs. 24·50 lakhs.

Cannanore.—The decline of Rs. 3·49 lakhs in the total trade is attributed to smaller exports of pepper coastwise.

Bimlipatam.—The trade of this port receded from Rs. 18·42 lakhs to Rs. 12·87 lakhs owing to smaller shipments of niger seeds and raw jute.

Vizagapatam.—Smaller shipments of groundnuts and sugar brought down the total trade by Rs. 4·95 lakhs.

Masulipatam.—The decline of Rs. 3·22 lakhs is due to smaller shipments of rice both to foreign countries and coastwise.

ADMINISTRATION.

Receipts.—The total revenue receipts for the Presidency declined from Rs. 88,22,102 to Rs. 79,14,127, or 10 per cent.

The following table shows the detailed revenue of the several ports and Land Customs stations for the past three years :—

	1913–14.			1914–15.			1915–16.		
	Import duty.	Export duty.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Import duty.	Export duty.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Import duty.	Export duty.	Miscellaneous receipts.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Madras (Chief Port)	62,84,026	2,131	2,48,575	58,94,703	676	2,13,154	47,42,427	8,012	2,34,227
Outports—									
Tuticorin ..	4,11,678	2,80,842	5,755	3,53,356	1,69,295	4,746	2,50,387	3,37,069	4,805
Dhanushkodi ..	1,119	..	12	15,624	1,55,166	859	72,996	4,25,901	986
Cocanada ..	1,09,366	3,97,160	2,404	1,23,575	4,53,959	2,646	1,58,960	2,92,230	2,227
Cochin ..	2,81,777	3,471	10,359	3,58,161	9,570	8,723	3,34,795	5,543	6,165
Negapatam ..	1,53,822	68,820	3,319	1,16,826	1,01,591	2,107	1,07,502	1,57,227	2,015
Calicut ..	1,62,415	3,599	5,749	1,51,483	114	5,777	1,47,527	19,152	4,907
Mangalore ..	38,808	15,015	2,127	36,338	15,396	1,419	51,738	17,712	1,935
Cuddalore ..	76,172	75	2,663	78,211	14	1,729	51,399	282	2,215
Tellicherry ..	29,350	457	676	40,967	174	573	25,981	34	323
Masulipatam ..	2,278	26,564	185	1,104	31,910	261	850	24,382	251
Other ports ..	52,593	1,32,323	20,876	42,640	1,23,538	20,643	30,195	1,10,543	3,320
Total, Outports ..	13,19,378	9,28,326	54,125	13,18,285	10,60,727	49,483	12,32,330	13,90,075	29,149
Land Customs ..	2,55,911	27,348	2,243	2,54,769	27,842	2,463	2,57,938	17,617	2,352
Grand Total ..	78,59,315	9,57,805	3,04,943	74,67,757	10,89,245	2,65,100	62,32,695	14,15,704	2,65,728

Chief port.—The duty collected on *imports* at Madras declined by Rs. 11,52,276, or 20 per cent, the decrease being mainly under petroleum (— Rs. 6,62,638), cotton piece-goods (— Rs. 3,09,385), silver bullion (— Rs. 1,94,095), other metals (— Rs. 78,245) and liquors (— Rs. 71,987); there was an increase of Rs. 1,22,864 under manufactured articles. *Excise duty* on cotton manufactures amounted to Rs. 1,92,607 against Rs. 1,68,958 in the previous year and formed the greater part of the miscellaneous receipts.

Outports.—The decrease of Rs. 85,955 under *imports* was the net result of smaller collections at Tuticorin (— Rs. 1,02,969), Cuddalore (— Rs. 26,812), Cochin

(— Rs. 23,366), Tellicherry (— Rs. 14,986), Negapatam (— Rs. 9,324) and Calicut (— Rs. 3,956), and larger collections at Dhanushkodi (+ Rs. 57,372), Cocanada (+ Rs. 35,385) and Mangalore (+ Rs. 15,400). There was an increase of Rs. 3,29,348 under *export duty*, due to increased collections at Dhanushkodi (+ Rs. 2,70,735), Tuticorin (+ Rs. 1,67,774), Negapatam (+ Rs. 55,636) and Calicut (+ Rs. 19,038), which were partly set off by decreased collections at Cocanada (— Rs. 1,61,729).

Land Customs.—Receipts at the Land Customs stations showed a decrease from Rs. 2,85,074 to Rs. 2,77,907. Receipts on the Pondicherry frontier declined from Rs. 1,08,749 to Rs. 1,08,512 and those at Karaikal from Rs. 1,71,861 to Rs. 1,64,323. The Mahé and Yanam frontiers accounted for the balance of Rs. 5,072 against Rs. 4,464 in the previous year.

Disbursements.—The total disbursements on account of Customs for the whole Presidency amounted to Rs. 5,77,094 compared with Rs. 5,73,888 in 1914–15. Rs. 2,02,810 was charged under "Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies" for the chief port and Rs. 2,11,968 for the outports and Land Customs stations. Disbursements under "Refunds and Drawbacks" for the whole Presidency amounted to Rs. 1,62,316 compared with Rs. 1,59,740 in 1914–15.

Customs offences.—The number of offences dealt with under the Sea Customs Act during the year was 1,488 against 1,610 in the previous year. Penalties realised amounted to Rs. 17,281 against Rs. 16,290 in 1914–15. 908 cases related to the chief port and 580 to the outports.

A fine of Rs. 10,000 was imposed by the Collector on the sender of a number of boxes of egret feathers which were consigned by parcel post from Madras to London. These boxes, declared to contain ladies' gowns, were seized by the Bombay Customs and the feathers were confiscated.

At Madras there were three cases of smuggling of opium. In two of these the quantities seized were small and the offenders were convicted by the Presidency Magistrate and sentenced to pay small fines. In the third case the quantity was about 160 tolas and the accused was convicted and sentenced in the Police Court to pay a fine of Rs. 400.

At Cocanada a case of smuggling of 435 tolas of opium was detected and the accused was sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment.

In all these cases the opium was confiscated.

The Indian Merchandise Marks Act.—There were 130 infringements of the Act against 128 in 1914–15. Of these, 118 occurred at Madras and the remainder at outports. The following table in the prescribed form shows the nature of the offences and the manner in which they were dealt with :—

Class of cases.	I Passed without correction of marking or penalty.	II Passed on correction of marking without penalty.	III Passed with nominal penalty.	IV Passed with heavier penalty or reshipped, or confiscated, subject to fine in redemption.	Total.
A. Application of counterfeit trade mark or false indication in respect of the person by whom goods were made or produced.	..	..	..	..	..
B. Application of false trade description or other indication in respect of the country in which goods were made or produced—					
(1) as between the United Kingdom or British India and a foreign country.	27	8	56	4	95
(2) as between two foreign countries	..	..	..	..	..
C. Application of trade description that is false in other respects, namely—					
(1) as to the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of the goods.	..	..	..	..	..
(2) as to the time at which goods were made or produced.	..	..	..	..	..
(3) as to the mode of manufacture or production	..	..	..	..	..
(4) as to the material of which the goods were composed.	..	..	..	..	..
(5) as to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege or copyright.	..	..	..	2	2
D. Length not properly stamped on piece-goods	8	4	21	..	33
Total ..	35	12	77	6	130

The majority of the infringements were under clause B (1), in which goods manufactured chiefly in Japan and the United States of America, bore descriptions suggestive of British origin. Penalties amounting to Rs. 742 were imposed in 83 cases. In the previous year there were 84 cases and the penalties amounted to Rs. 1,067.

Cotton Duties Act.—The total amount of *yarn* produced in the mills of the Presidency during the year 1915–16 was 44,303,311 lbs. against 43,031,685 lbs. in the previous year, or an increase of 2·9 per cent.

The quantity of *cloth* produced was 11,959,884 lbs. against 8,991,869 lbs. in 1914–15, an increase of 33 per cent. Of the total production of cloth the mills in Madras city were responsible for no less than 90 per cent.

The *excise duty* collected increased from Rs. 1·83 lakhs to Rs. 2·11 lakhs, or by 15·2 per cent.

The amount of *drawback* paid increased from Rs. 120 to Rs. 2,610. This substantial increase is due to the poor shipping facilities prevailing during the greater part of the year.

Documents.—There was a decrease of 11 per cent in the total number of documents dealt with during the year. These comprised 42,185 bills of entry, 65,017 shipping bills, 16,249 import manifests and 16,154 export manifests, as against 50,041, 71,898, 17,420 and 17,437 respectively, in the previous year. The number of documents amended was 4,103 and the amount of fees realised was Rs. 2,349 against 4,443 and Rs. 2,531 respectively, in the previous year. The number of bonds executed for goods warehoused during the year was 351 against 414 in the previous year.

Administration.—In the course of the year was passed Act IX of 1915 amending section 37 of the Sea Customs Act of 1878.

Under Act I of 1916 the rates of duty leviable under the Indian Tariff Act of 1894 were revised for the purpose of obtaining increased revenue; the new rates came into force from the 1st of March 1916. Under this Act the general tariff rate of 5 per cent levied since 1894 on imported articles was raised to 7½ per cent, and the privileged rate of 1 per cent generally leviable on iron and steel was increased to 2½ per cent. There was also a large reduction in the list of articles which were formerly imported free of duty. Special increased duties were placed on arms, liquors, sugar, tobacco and silver manufactures. Export duties also have been placed on jute and tea.

Inasmuch as the new duties were levied during but one month of the year under review, their effect on trade cannot yet be accurately gauged.

Statistical publications.—The sale-proceeds of statistical publications amounted to Rs. 6,676 against Rs. 6,458 in 1914–15; the cost incurred in preparing them (excluding the monthly statement of imports and exports for the chief port and the supplement for outports, which are printed at the Government Press) was Rs. 5,129 against Rs. 5,267 in the preceding year.

Administration of outports.—During the early part of the year very little touring was possible, but shortly after his arrival at the beginning of the cold weather Mr. Cotton personally inspected all the principal outports and many of the smaller ones, some of which had not been visited by the Collector for several years.

There were no changes amongst the Inspectors in charge of the Customs Circles. Mr. J. B. Chatterton held charge of the Northern Customs Circle, comprising all the ports of the Madras Presidency north of Madras and the stations on the Frontier of Yanam; his headquarters were at Cocanada.

Mr. S. R. Beeson was in charge of the Central Customs Circle No. I, consisting of the Land Customs stations around Pondicherry and Karaikal and the ports of Cuddalore (his headquarters), Porto Novo, Tirumalaivasal and Tranquebar.

Mr. A. E. Ramsbotham at Negapatam held charge of the Central Customs Circle No. II, comprising the ports southwards as far as Tondi. In this circle Nagore has lost the status of an independent port and has been included in the port limits of Negapatam.

Mr. J. W. Borebank has been stationed at Dhanushkodi since the new railway route to Ceylon was opened early in 1914. The ports of Devipatnam and Kilakarai were transferred from the administrative control of the Inspector at Tuticorin to that of the Inspector at Dhanushkodi, who has the control of Pamban also.

M.R.Ry. Duraiyappa Ayyar Avargal was the Inspector of the Southern Customs Circle which consisted of Tuticorin, Kayalpatnam and Kulasekharapatnam and includes Messrs. Spencer & Co.'s Bonded Warehouse and Factory at Dindigul.

Mr. B. D. Court controlled the ports on the West Coast and also the small stations on the Mahé Frontier. The headquarters of the Western Customs Circle were at Calicut.

Establishment.—Mr. P. Eccles, I.C.S., continued as Officiating Collector until 18th October 1915, when he was transferred to Bombay, and Mr. G. N. Bower was in charge of the office of the Collector of Customs until the arrival of Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, I.C.S., as Collector. Messrs. G. N. Bower and P. W. Singleton continued as Assistant Collectors during the year under review.

Mr. H. H. Graves, Auditor, was granted privilege leave for two and a half months from 16th June 1915 and Mr. R. Hunt, third grade Appraiser, acted for him during his absence. Mr. C. F Deane, Head Appraiser, went on privilege leave for 29 days from 26th February 1916 and Mr. A. H. Jackman, second grade Appraiser, officiated as Head Appraiser.

CUSTOM HOUSE, MADRAS,
20th May 1916.

G. N. BOWER,
Offg. Collector of Customs.

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